

FIVE CENTS

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS  
LANDS UNMOLESTED  
DESPITE THREATSPolice Protection Efficient, and  
Passage Through New York  
Is Made With Only Minor  
Disturbances Among CrowdsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims and Mrs. Sims disembarked from the White Star liner Olympic yesterday morning and took a train for Washington without untoward event, except for minor disturbances. All the boasting of the Sinn Féin sympathizers that they had obtained pier permits and would present ironic resolutions to the admiral fell flat. A very few persons were permitted to be either on the pier or within several blocks of it. Although there was some hissing among the crowds beyond the police lines and at the Pennsylvania station, cheering predominated.

Attired in civilian clothes, the admiral was seen on an upper deck while the boat was docking. Almost immediately upon disembarking he and Mrs. Sims entered an automobile. They were greeted on the pier by Rear Admiral H. McLe. P. Huse, commanding the Third Naval District, Thomas H. Murphy, borough inspector, and Inspector O'Brien. The admiral was accompanied by his brother, Alfred E. Sims.

## Streets Lined With People

Escorted by mounted and motor cycle police, the admiral was driven to the station through streets which part of the way were lined with people, cheering and hissing. If they had gathered to see something happen, they were disappointed. At one point two Irish sympathizers did try to break through the lines, but hundreds of police were on duty at the pier, along the course and at the station. The Irish claim to have succeeded in getting a copy of their resolutions to the admiral, but he is said to have denied having seen them.

Aboard ship coming up the harbor the admiral had nothing to say about the London incident. He would make a statement after he had seen the Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby. Then he expected to resume his duties with the War College at Newport. His statement he said, would refer to the London matter and to the volume of criticism it aroused here.

The admiral answered every question he deemed fair. Some of the questions were confidential and these he answered as freely as the others. He said he realized why the newspaper men were greeting him in such numbers. Asked whether he thought there was anything in his London speech to warrant Secretary Denby in bringing him before a court-martial, he answered:

"That's a skillful question. I cannot answer it."

That was a matter for the Secretary to decide. He understood what a furor his speech had aroused, but he hoped it would simmer down soon.

## Honors Received

He had been made an honorary member of the Cambridge Debating Society, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Theodore Roosevelt being the only other American honorary members of this society. He had received a telegram announcing that Stevens Institute of Technology had conferred a degree upon him. He sent a message saying that in view of certain events they need not confer the degree unless they wished to. Upon which they sent him this message:

"Greetings."

Major Michael A. Kelly, commander of the World War Veterans, said he had delivered a copy of a resolution demanding the dishonorable discharge of the admiral to the admiral himself at the pier. He said he had handed it over the shoulders of the police.

"I can get on or off any pier in New York no matter what the police regulations are," he said in answer to reporters.

Lieut. Com. H. M. Lamphere, aide to Admiral Sims, and others with the admiral when he left the Olympic, denied Kelly's claim flatly.

## One Hostile Message

When asked if he had received any hostile communications, the admiral said:

"Only one. Here it is. It came through the mails early of the White Star Company and was handed to me at the pier this morning. I have received from 40 to 50 friendly messages and commendations."

The hostile letter which the admiral received read as follows:

"Admiral Jackass Sims:

"As all rats should be drowned, so should the pro-British rats: Harvey, Manning and Sims."

"From Americans."

The letter was printed to disguise the hand of the sender.

"From Americans," commented one who read the letter. "I take it that is an assumed name."

"I wouldn't doubt it," replied the admiral.

Admiral Sims complimented Inspector Murphy and the other police officials for the manner in which they had preserved order along the route. "Ex-

cellent, excellent," he said. "It couldn't have been better."

There had been a few disturbances, such as display of anti-Sims signs and booing, but the Irish-American war veterans, who were to have appeared by the thousands, could not be detected by the reporters, though their leader, Major Kelly, insisted that they were there.

## Rear Admiral Sims in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rear Admiral W. S. Sims arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon from New York. He went with his aide directly to a hotel, where he said that he would have nothing to say until after he had presented himself before the Secretary of the Navy in answer to the summons of Mr. Denby to return to the United States and explain the speech he made in London at which Irish sympathizers in this country took umbrage.

Secretary Denby had left his office in the Navy Department when Admiral Sims arrived, and it was said that the meeting would probably take place this morning. A statement of the action of the Secretary of the Navy will be made public when a decision has been reached.

It was learned that Rear Admiral Sims would not be restrained from making a statement after he had seen the Secretary of the Navy but that it would be left to his judgment as to what it was proper to say.

AMERICA IS NOT  
BRITISH CONFIDANTState Department Corrects Press  
Report That It Has Received  
Reports or Assurances Regarding  
Plans of Great BritainSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The government cannot expect to be informed by Great Britain of plans and policies affecting British interests, and that the people of this country should not expect the British Government to confide in the Government of the United States, is axiomatic, from the viewpoint of the State Department.

One of the confusing and misleading results of the alliance and association during the war and the desire for harmony resulting from it is that there has grown up a widespread idea that each country is disloyal if it does not ask other countries whether it can do this or that. Especially has it been assumed by many persons that Great Britain is not to go forward using her own judgment to meet the exigencies arising in various quarters of the globe without asking the consent or agreement of the United States.

The proceedings and the speeches of the British imperial conference abound in such pitfalls and the approaching termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance offers another temptation for Americans to surmise whether Great Britain has or has not asked the United States Government what to do about her affairs.

## State Department Statement

In order to let the American public know that the State Department is not officially informed of all that the British Government is undertaking and perhaps also to let the British know that this government is attending to its own business and is perfectly willing that the British Government should do the same, the following statement was given out yesterday by the State Department:

"In view of a dispatch of the Associated Press, with respect to the news of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, published this morning, to the effect that 'it is understood that the State Department has been kept fully informed of the plans of the British Government and that it has been given assurance that in the renewal of the treaty every precaution will be taken to guard against the inclusion of anything inimical to American rights,' it is deemed proper to say that the State Department is not informed with respect to the plans of the British Government and has received no assurances in the matter."

"This statement is made to avoid the receiving by the American public of a false impression that the department has been kept cognizant of the progress of the negotiations."

## Department Frank With Public

The State Department has been unprecedentedly frank under this Administration in giving to the press and the public all information regarding the relations with foreign governments which it is considered proper to make known. In discussing conditions, the officials of the department have sought to make clear the background of reconstruction and readjustment efforts, but it has, at the same time, sought to avoid the appearance of dictating to any government, or of seeming to be the repository of confidences which it has no right to ask.

The State Department has many ways of learning what other governments are doing, especially where a question touches, even indirectly, the interests of the United States. That is why it maintains ambassadors and ministers and agents in foreign countries. But information obtained in this way is very different from a dictatorial demand that other governments give official information of their intentions to this country.

MR. VOLSTEAD FIRM  
ON BONE-DRY BILLHe Declares His Intention to  
Block Willis-Campbell Measure  
— Month of Real Beer  
Possible, He IntimatesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Real beer, officially known under the Palmer ruling as "medicinal beer," may flood the country for a month before Congress finally decides the controversial issues in the Volstead bone-dry measure.

Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, author of the proposed law over which opposing forces are in deadlock, expressed this opinion last night in indicating his intention to block the new Willis-Campbell Bill in the House.

Informed that the Internal Revenue Commissioner has announced that he could wait no longer upon Congress before issuing the regulations making the Palmer ruling effective, Mr. Volstead said that "very probably the country may be flooded with beer for about a month." He asserted, however, that the responsibility for such a condition would not rest necessarily upon his own shoulders.

## Mr. Campbell Interviews Mr. Volstead

Regardless of the attitude of the Judiciary chairman, Philip P. Campbell, who heads the Rules Committee, was confident yesterday that Mr. Volstead would yield, rather than place the country in such a predicament.

Prohibition machinery will be set in motion in both Houses today, the Campbell bill coming up for consideration before the House Judiciary Committee while the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee intends likewise to tackle the identical Willis bill.

Mr. Campbell held a brief interview during the day with Chairman Volstead. He received no assurances that his measure would be reported out, but he later said he felt reasonably certain the Judiciary Committee would act favorably on it without further delay. On the other hand, Chairman Volstead indicated that the Judiciary Committee probably would mark time while waiting to see what the Senate does with prohibition.

It is understood that the Senate hopes to rush through the emergency Willis bill before the Treasury Department opens the sluice gates. House leaders were given to understand that the measure would be expedited in the event that Mr. Volstead refuses to report the Campbell bill from the Judiciary Committee within the next day or so.

## Where Responsibility Rests

If the Senate passes the bill before action is taken in the House, and the Treasury Department in the meantime puts the Palmer ruling into effect, then the Rules Committee members expect to place Mr. Volstead in the position before the country of blocking legislation.

Mr. Volstead resents the inference that the responsibility rests on his shoulders. "The people of the country who want prohibition enforced will know that this committee is not to blame," he said. "They know that we are not trying to block it because we don't favor prohibition. I am willing to let the people decide, for themselves who are responsible for the delay."

Pressure is being brought to bear upon other members of the Judiciary Committee with a result that there is a chance that the Campbell bill will be reported today over the protest of Mr. Volstead. Members of the committee are showing signs of wavering, and it is likely that the approaching action of the Treasury Department may force them to yield rather than hold up the beer sections which are regarded by both sides as entirely acceptable.

## Attack on Volstead Bill

During a brief flare-up in the House yesterday, Harry B. Hawes (R.), Representative from Missouri, attacked the Volstead bill as unconstitutional and a direct reflection upon 145,000 licensed physicians in the United States.

"There are 145,000 licensed physicians," Mr. Hawes said. "Under this bill each would be entitled to issue 100 prescriptions every 90 days, which would not be disputed for any reason. This would mean that 14,500,000 bootlegger prescriptions could be issued every three months. In a year's time, physicians (if they were bootleggers) could issue 56,600,000 pints of whiskey. This shows the absurdity of this bill by giving a blanket license to violate the law. But it is a single conscientious doctor, with permission from the commissioner, issued 101 prescriptions, he becomes a criminal and will be punished by imprisonment."

"A power so great has never been given to an American official," said Mr. Hawes. "The opportunity for unexcelled graft is given in unlimited measure. The President of the United States and the governors of states are not given such power, nor is it exercised by Cabinet officers, nor by any judge, and yet it is proposed that this commissioner shall be given the unusual privileges of the old-time king's favorites."

## NEWS SUMMARY

A royal reception was accorded King George and Queen Mary at Belfast to open the Northern Parliament. Their Majesties were obviously delighted and no untoward incident marred the proceedings, which were conducted with stately ceremony. The King's speech was an "epoch-making deliverance," and expressed the hope that his coming to Ireland would prove the first step toward the end of strife.

Loyal addresses were afterward presented in Ulster Hall, where the King paid a tribute to the work which Ulster industries had contributed to the allied cause. p. 1

British Labor again rejected by an overwhelming vote any association with Communism, when the conference at Brighton discussed the refusal of its executive committee some time ago to admit to affiliation the Communist Party of Great Britain, on the ground that its policy was opposed to democracy and aimed at the disruption of the older Socialist parties. p. 1

At yesterday's meeting of the imperial conference, Winston Churchill spoke upon the long problems presented by the colonies, where constitutional developments had been continuous and, since the war, very rapid. Following the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the general situation on Monday, the dominion prime ministers and the representatives of India addressed the conference. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, announced that he was firmly resolved to reach common ground, if possible, with all his associates at the conference. W. M. Hughes believed it to be necessary that the dominions should be fully acquainted with the British Government's reasons for its foreign policy. The representative from India dealt almost exclusively with the racial question. p. 2

The issue of the new type of French bonds has just closed, and is believed to have given good results, the sum of about 4,500,000,000 francs having been subscribed. It is proposed in the autumn to launch another big loan, which will gather up and consolidate as far as possible the floating loans. p. 2

It is represented in France that Salonika, in consequence of the number of unsettled frontiers a short distance behind the seaports, has become colloquially a "blind alley," and, instead of serving Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and Greece, Salonika is cut off from the countries to its north and east. The western powers, in settling the status of Smyrna and of Constantinople, are urged also to devote attention to Salonika. p. 1

Representative Volstead is holding firmly to his bone-dry bill, and last night expressed his intention to block the Campbell measure in the House, adding that if the Palmer ruling were made effective there might be a month of real beer in the United States. Pressure is being exerted in favor of the Campbell bill, and it is possible that it may be reported over the protest of Mr. Volstead. p. 1

The American Federation of Labor convention at Denver yesterday passed resolutions in support of the Irish struggle for freedom, but the attempt of a group of Irish enthusiasts to induce a boycott on British goods was defeated. The convention voted in favor of the manufacture and sale of beer. p. 2

Announcement is made that the American Forestry Association will soon issue a call for a conference on forestry, to be held in Washington in September. p. 5

As a result of the water-power conference this week in New York, it is expected that hereafter there will be cooperation instead of dissension between the government officials and the manufacturers. p. 4

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims landed at New York yesterday and boarded a train for Washington to report to the Secretary of the Navy. No untoward incident occurred except for minor disturbances such as hissing and booing. There was elaborate police protection from the dock to the railroad station. p. 1

Three bills opposed by the American Medical Liberty League failed of passage at the session of the Illinois Legislature just closed. One authorized the appointment of medical health commissioners, another would have prevented Christian Science practitioners from accepting payment for treatments, and the third would have made parents whose children passed away without having the attendance of a medical physician, liable to prosecution on a charge of murder. p. 5

Senate and House conferees agreed late yesterday to submit the Borah disarmament resolution to the House for a vote today. The conferees agreed also to fix the naval personnel at 106,000, a reduction of 14,000 from the number fixed by the Senate. p. 2

The United States Naval Academy eight-oared crew won the varsity race in the twenty-fourth annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson River yesterday afternoon by about three lengths. The University of California finishing second, and Cornell University third. Cornell won the freshman and junior varsity races. p. 10

BRITISH WORKERS  
BAR COMMUNISTSLabor Conference Refuses to  
Admit Communist Party by  
Overwhelming Vote—Policy  
Said to Be Against DemocracySpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BRIGHTON, England (Wednesday).—The British Labor movement once again rejected, by an overwhelming vote, any association with Communism, when the conference here today, as representing the political side of the movement, discussed the refusal of its executive committee some time ago to admit to affiliation the Communist Party of Great Britain, on the ground that its policy was opposed to democracy and aimed at the disruption of the older Socialist parties.

A resolution was before the conference suggesting an agreement on affiliation, providing that the Communists would accept the Labor Party's constitution, and that their own rules conformed to this constitution. There were amendments that the action of the executive be indorsed, but after an animated debate on the previous question the motion was carried by 4,000,000 votes to just over 200,000.

This means that the conference regarded the executive's action as beyond question. It was significant that those who supported affiliation suggested that the association of Communists with Moscow was merely nominal, and they argued that if the Communists were left outside their hostility would seriously damage Labor in elections.

## Miners Divided

The conference was startled by the statement of A. J. Cook, South Wales member of the miners' executive, that he supported affiliation on behalf of the Miners' Federation, but Herbert Smith, acting president, stated later that he federation was not unanimous, and that its view was that the Labor Party ought not to be afraid of the Communists. "Let them come in," he said, "if they will loyally accept our constitution, but if they try to disrupt the movement from the inside, the Miners' Federation will be the first to tell them to get out."

Mr. Smith evoked laughter by saying that far from the British Communist leaders being wolves, they would not even make good sheep. He added that in the miners' dispute now, he saw no red flags. Robert Williams, president of the National Transport Workers Federation, argued for affiliation on similar grounds, although he admitted that the Communist Party had expelled him with bell, book and candle because he refused to give Mr. McManus, their president, an explanation of his triple alliance action on the miners' dispute.

Mr. Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, had no difficulty in proving that their object was to break up the Labor Party, and not to aim at unity, and after his speech, which the conference warmly applauded, the vote was taken as given above. The miners were obviously influenced by Mr. Henderson, and voted for the previous motion.

## Reparations Criticized

The conference decided to send to America a protest against the United States Government's treatment of Tom Mooney and Eugene Debs. The delegates passed unanimously a resolution pledging the Labor movement to resist in every way the abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board, on the ground that it would reduce laborers to serfdom again and drag down other workers. The conference passed unanimously resolutions supporting the movement to reestablish the Social

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Government of Georgia, now overrun by the Soviet armies.

The delegates showed unmistakably their disapproval of the action of the Labor members in not fighting the government on the Reparations Bill, but stopped short of passing a vote of censure. Roden Burton and R. Wallhead, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, declared boldly that British workers must suffer, while the German workers were oppressed under the Versailles Treaty. Mr. Wallhead declared, amid loud cheers, that the moral was to smash the Versailles Treaty.

J. R. Clynes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, said the majority of the party made a mistake. It was not due to cowardice or ignorance, but partly to consideration for election promises, and also because of previous conference resolutions.

ACTION URGED TO  
REVIVE SALONIKAOwing to Town Being Shut in by  
Frontiers of Other Powers  
Trade Is Not Moving Toward  
Port—Greeks Not to BlameSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The economic situation of Salonika is being discussed. It is represented that in consequence of the number of frontiers a short distance behind the port, frontiers which are practically closed, Salonika has become a cul de sac. Instead of serving Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, as well as Greece, it is in consequence of frontier difficulties, cut off from the countries to the north and east. The railroads toward Nish and Belgrade are inactive, and there is little circulation toward Adrianople. This unfortunate state of affairs is apparently due to racial jealousy.

It is not the fault of Greece that more traffic is not flowing through Salonika, and had the port gone to any other country the same result, in an economic sense, would have been noted. It is suggested that France should take some initiative to render prosperous this corner of Greece which was during the war so important to the allied armies. What is wanted is that the activities of the different peoples of the Balkans should converge here.

The sovereignty under which Salonika finds itself is not, says the "Matin" of great importance to the town. The chief need is that the frontiers which shut it in should be broken down, and all the peoples come freely to Salonika or it will fall in ruins or will occasion a violent outburst in the Balkans. The portion of the town which was burnt in 1917, the business quarters and the center, has not yet been restored. This article in the "Matin" does not appear to be directed against the Greeks, but urges that without delay the Western powers should in settling the fate of Smyrna and Constantinople also devote attention to this point of the Orient.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A general strike was in effect here yesterday. It was called by the Federation of Labor because of the decision of the bakery owners to maintain the open shop plan.

## AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Spain was sent to the Senate yesterday by President Harding. Mr. Woods' selection for the place was announced several days ago.

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NEW ERA DAWNS IN  
IRELAND WHEN KING  
OPENS PARLIAMENTRousing Welcome Given King  
and Queen by Thousands of  
Irishmen in Belfast—Earnest  
Appeal Made for ConciliationSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday).—King George and Queen Mary were accorded a royal reception by the people of North Ireland when they arrived at Belfast to open the new Parliament. Every inch of standing room along the route of the procession was crowded hours before the royal yacht entered Belfast Lough. It came escorted by battleships, cruisers and destroyers, while aeroplanes circled round them.

The yacht was met at the entrance to the channel by members of the harbor board who proceeded on board the Victoria and Albert, headed by H. M. Pollock, chairman, and Lord Pirrie, chief of the firm of Harland & Wolff. They presented an address expressive of loyalty and affection and the King graciously replied.

When Their Majesties stepped ashore at Donegal Quay, a royal salute of 21 guns boomed out. There was a flourish of trumpets, sirens of ships and hooters of works, combined with the cheers from thousands of throats, gave them a welcome such as has never been heard before in Ireland.

## King and Queen Impressed

Their Majesties were received on the quay side by His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant and suite, and, headed by pursuivants and heralds, escorted by cavalry and Royal Irish Constabulary, were conducted to the state coach which, drawn by six cream horses with outriders, set out at a walking pace for the City Hall. The route was gaily beflagged and lined with countless thousands of people who had flocked from all over six counties to obtain a glance of the King and Queen as they passed. There were guards of honor of Boy Scouts, and Lads' Brigades, Girl Guides and soldiers, but above all and dominating everything was the great sea of cheering humanity. No one who witnessed the scene could fail to be impressed, and Their Majesties were evidently keenly delighted.

At the City Hall, converted for the time being into the Parliament House, Their Majesties were met by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation in civic robes, and conducted to the Council Chamber. In the Council Chamber a throne had been erected, a replica of that of Westminster, and thither Their Majesties were conducted with stately ceremony. The Senate, with the Marquess of Londonderry as leader of the House and the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava as speaker, had already taken their places.

## Epoch-Making Speech

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned His Majesty's faithful Commons from their adjoining Chamber, and they attended in a body, headed by the Speaker, the Hon. Major O'Neill and the Premier, Sir James Craig. The Assembly being thus completed, the King proceeded to read his speech. It was an epoch-making deliverance and was listened to in impressive silence.

The King said he could not have allowed himself to give Ireland by deputy alone his earnest prayers and good wishes for the new era which opened with this ceremony. He inaugurated that Parliament with deep-felt hope, and he felt assured they would do their utmost to make it an instrument of happiness and good government. The King proceeded:

"The eyes of the whole Empire are on Ireland today, that Empire in which so many nations and races have come together in spite of ancient feuds, and so many new nations have come to birth within the lifetime of the youngest in this hall. I am emboldened by that thought to look beyond the sorrow and anxiety which have clouded of late my visions of Irish affairs. I speak from a full heart, when I pray that my coming to Ireland today may prove to be the first step toward the end of strife among her people, whatever their race or creed."

## The Hand of Forbearance

"In that hope I appeal to all Irishmen to pause to stretch out the hand of forbearance and conciliation to forgive and forget, and to join in making for the land they love a new era of peace, contentment and good will. It is my earnest desire that in Southern Ireland too, there may ere long take place a parallel to what is now passing in this hall, that there a similar occasion may present itself, and a similar ceremony be performed." The speech occupied 10 minutes in delivery and every word was heard with perfect clearness. At its conclusion a salute of 21 guns again boomed out, there was another flourish of trumpets and Their Majesties left the Chamber in the same processional order as they entered.

Their Majesties later were present at a luncheon given by Sir James Craig,



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## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Flagwomen of Wheeling

There is one feature of Wheeling, West Virginia, which surely must attract the eye and stick in the memory of visitors and passers-through, even if the blandishments of its Commerce Chamber, Rotary Club, Merchants' Association, and other kindred public organizations be lightly taken or soon forgotten. The railway crossings in the city are "flagged" by women! That the little red hexagonal huts where the street and railroad meet—historically the very citadels of affairs intrinsically masculine: wagers, prognostications, loungings, reminiscences—are on the way to being changed to neat, prim, scrubbed, window-washed hermitages, is a disconcerting innovation indeed. Where have the shined-black stool, the trowers-pollished bench outside, the broken-down, leather-covered cushion in the creaky arm-chair within, gone? And the gossip, the leasured narrations, the sage speculations, political—are they abolished or revived under the new regime?

Lady flagmen! Truly the old order changeth. At the windows of these sentry boxes dainty white curtains things looped back by pink ribbons! Is it not incredible? Yet it has already overtaken Wheeling. And, be it noted, the incumbents of these positions of trust, growing yearly in responsibility with the automobile's progress, are in no sense pensioners. But you see them as active, clerklike women, quite impressed with the seriousness of their jobs. It would seem unnecessary; that single mandatory word blazoned upon the large circular disk they hold aloft for warning: "Stop"—of course, you are bound to when for the first time you see the phenomenon.

### Insect With Spring-Board Nose

Among the curious insects of the Malay Peninsula studied by a member of the London Zoological Society is one called the lantern-fly, which is remarkable for its sudden leaps, made without the aid of its wings. It was only after the observer had carried a specimen to London and carefully examined it that he discovered that a curious projection on the front of its head, a kind of nose with a crease in it, was the leaping organ. When bent back under the abdomen and suddenly released it sent the insect flying.

### Punch and Judy

Our old friends, Punch and Judy, have at last yielded to petrol, and become two of its most ardent disciples. Hitherto the puppet-show has been trundled round on a barrow, and the showmen, needing than Coleman's knife-grinder, have wasted much time in getting from the suburb of London to another. Now all this is changed, at least by one enterprising Punch and Judy man, who appeared at Hampstead Heath on Whit Monday, with his show mounted on the front platform of a small motor car. In a trice the stage was run up into position, and Punch was making his bow to a juvenile audience. As soon as the great drama was played out, down came the stage, the puppets were packed away, and the hidden performer had said the steering wheel, and was off to another part of London, where a Bank Holiday crowd was assembled. The plan has its possibilities. What would Sarah Siddons, John Kemble, and other rogues and vagabonds, have given to be able to fit from town to town in this manner?

### Games in Hyde Park

It has been decided in the House of Commons that it is impossible to utilize any portion of Hyde Park for the use of lawn tennis, and thereby, doubtless, the authorities have saved themselves much anxiety, for to specialize in lawn tennis courts would mean catering for the few, and would involve the permanent inclosure of portions of the park to the exclusion of the general public. An ordinary game of lawn tennis is not spectacular enough to act as a "side show" and add to the joys of the park. Hyde Park is a unique institution. It is the people's park, and the people cannot play lawn tennis en masse. At one time games were popular there, but the park was only then on its way to becoming a democratic open space. In the second year of Cromwell's Protectorship, not only were games allowed, but were encouraged, but then they were national games, and His Highness the Lord Protector, and many of the Privy Council and divers eminent gentlemen assembled in the park to watch a game of hurling the Silver Ball, a Cornish game which was played in the year 1654 by Cornish-

men, 50 a side. One party played in red caps and the other in white.

To this day this game is played in Cornwall, though the silver retained by the winner takes the form of silver coins.

### A New Zealand Pageant Lesson

The pageant has apparently taken its place in the educational methods of New Zealand, judging by the successful enactment of the battle of Orakau on the very ground where Rewi Maniapoto hurled his defiance at the Pakeha, or white men: Ka whawhata tonu matou! (We will fight on for ever and ever).

Dressed to represent the Maori tribesmen, school children from To Awamutu bravely defended the native Pa, until the white troops, also young New Zealanders, drove them away in rout. Before the charging troops could reach the spot where their fire had mown down the "Maoris," the latter introduced an unheard-of effect by jumping to their feet and fleeing after their comrades.

### Waterloo Station

The "Gaulois" suggests to the many friends of France, in England, that the name of Waterloo Station might be changed, with the view to something French susceptible. "The first thing which French people see in London, when arriving by the Havre-Southampton route," it complains, "is Waterloo Station. This is the first word of welcome which London gives to her French guests."

It is to be feared that matters have gone too far to be remedied as the "Gaulois" suggests. At first the battle, which was Wellington's triumph and Napoleon's downfall, was known in France as Mont St. Jean and in Prussia as Belle Alliance, but the name Waterloo is commonly used in France and Germany as well as in England. If the name of the railway station is to be changed, Englishmen might as well ask for a little reciprocity in respect of Calais, the name of which, it may be remembered, was said to be found written on the heart of Queen Mary.

But in actual life do these ancient animosities count for much? Or should they? The old legend of King William III in Dublin came in for much ill-treatment during successive celebrations of the Battle of the Boyne, but the state of good repair in which it is today is largely due to the efforts of a few leading Irish Nationalists!

## THE CLOCKS OF JAMES COX

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

How few there are who have ever heard of James Cox. And yet in the reign of George III he held an unique position among horologists. At his shop in Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, he constructed mechanical jewelry the like of which had never before been seen.

From a catalogue, issued in 1772, we learned that, "encouraged by the success of some trials among the princes of India and China," he dreamed of extensive trade in clockwork marvels calculated to appeal to oriental fancy. His high expectation of trade was at first justified in shown in a descriptive inventory published in 1774. Therein he claims that, "besides giving bread to many large families," his exports "have brought more than half a million sterling to the port of London within the last seven years." But he found that on account of the great scarcity of money in the East Indies, as well as in Europe, he had then more than fifty "exquisite and magnificent pieces of mechanism and jewelry" still on his hands. So a way out of his difficulty was found by passing a special Act of Parliament to enable him to dispose of them by lottery.

For several years these pieces were gathered together as a museum at Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, and the subjects of King George were privileged to inspect them for half a guinea.

An invariable accompaniment is one or more musical chimes, generally hidden, sometimes in the pedestal, sometimes in the richly ornamented figures, or in vases holding flowers entirely made of jewelry. Men and women, horses and chariots, elephants, birds, lizards, etc., all automata, move to the tune of bells. Cascades and fountains of glass, reflecting mirrors and stars of precious stones produce glittering effects of movement. Snakes, lizards, and insects move about and many other remarkable things happen. Butterflies, beetles, and other insects hover on spiral gold wires above the jeweled flowers; mother birds feed their young, dropping pearls into their open beaks; elephants move their trunks and tails; owls blink their eyes. There is scarcely an end to the quaint applications of clockwork that James Cox conceived.

At the close of the eighteenth century Russia was still looked upon as "the East," and several specimens of his inventiveness are found there. Of these the finest is known as the Peacock clock and stands in a great glass-case in the Hermitage Museum.

The base of this clock represents a low hill covered with grass and naturalistic mushrooms. From this rises an oak tree of gilt bronze, about nine feet high, in the forks of which a gorgeously decorated peacock. From a lower branch hangs a cage in which is an owl, while on the other side perched on a stump is a cock. In the grass beneath a squirrel sits. Among the mushrooms are two dials, one showing the hours and the other the minutes. When the mechanism is called into action the peacock spreads its brilliant tail, moves its head and slowly turns round. The owl's cage revolves, jingling small bells, while the bird turns its head and blinks. A concealed chime of bells plays tunes the while, and at every second a dragonfly skips above the mushrooms.

## IN ALPINE PASTURES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Solid respectability are the two words which best describe the Swiss cow, in the Canton de Valais. No one who knows the Swiss cow could ever imagine it disporting itself in an unseemly manner; and yet there may be some who, like the writer, once thought that nature had molded them when in lightsome mood, and after a pattern best suited to the mountains.

Alas for such dreams! As is always the case, fiction flees before the facts; and in this case the facts weigh heavily: that is, from anything between 1200 to 1400 pounds a full-grown cow. From October to June the lives of our bovine friends are circumscribed and monotonous. They live in the valley farms and smaller townships, where there are certain forms and etiquette to be observed, together with regular hours for the fountain trough, the milk pail, and other necessities of cow life. When once the snow is gone from the high



They, also, are well pleased summer visitors

pastures and a million little flower faces poke out from among the grass, then is the moment to throw town habits to the wind, and disporting themselves gayly to mount upon the mountain chalets. At 5 o'clock one sunny spring morning, a Marguerite, Bijou, Fleurette, Tulip, and the rest start hopefully off, neatly brushed down and with bells round their necks, proclaiming to all the slumberers abed that summer has come in all its fullness.

Marguerite leads by right of seniority; and besides carrying the milking stool on her head, she charms the way with music from her deep-toned bell two feet in circumference. Each cow has its bell, and they are not hung at random, but attuned by those practiced in the art. A farmer's wealth is to some extent attested by his cow bells, and though the average price ranges from 25 to 30 francs there are some bells costing 300 francs, which, however, are only for marching purposes, being too bulky to allow of the animal feeding with any degree of comfort whilst wearing one. Some of the bells date back to the seventeenth century and are suspended from collars a foot or more wide, and quaintly decorated with colored leather.

The march is long; and as the little procession passes through the hamlets, which cling around the lower slopes of the mountain, the villagers look out and shout in a medley of tones which together with the herdsmen's mouth organ or concertina, have most certainly an encouraging effect upon the cattle. It is perhaps five or six miles up a steep pathway before the chalet is reached, and when arrived there is only accommodation enough under cover for a few of the cows, and so the rest must perforce sleep out in the open, warming each other by lying as close as possible. The pasturage belongs as a general rule to the commune; and the right of grazing is let to certain herdsmen.

The owner of one or more cows delivers them to the herdsmen at or near his chalet, and pays him from 60 to 80 francs for tending them during the summer months. The herdsmen is responsible for them and they are insured by him whilst on their vacation. The milk is used for feeding the calves, and also made into cheese by the herdsmen, the needful paraphernalia for that purpose being provided by the commune with each chalet.

It speaks much for the honesty of the Swiss that these chalets with their contents remain the whole winter long unattended and that seldom a chalet is missing. In a few instances a cattle is sold to a mountain hotel, but milk is sold to the herdsmen in the form of cheese, it being, however, customary for him to present each owner with a large bowl of butter and a cheese when he comes in the autumn to claim his cattle.

As the fields are not fenced off in any way, by sending the cattle to the mountains no tenders are needed and the grass can be cut twice or more during the season and made into hay for winter consumption. It is worth while to visit the herdsmen in their mountain homes and partake with them of their simple fare, to which, as a rule, the stranger is always welcome. Coarse bread, potatoes, and chocolate form the basis of the repast to which cheese, milk, mountain berries, or a delicious bowl of cream may at times be added, the visitor on his part adding also to the larger share of trifles as his rucksack may yield, be it eggs, oranges, or what not.

Between 5 and 7, morning and evening, is the time for milking and the cows may be seen meandering home at these hours in response to the call of the long wooden horn, really more like a glass blower's pipe than any known musical instrument. Upon arrival each cow is rewarded with a

dustful of salt, which the herdsmen thrusts well into its mouth in a manner well calculated by a sense of satisfaction. Through the long still days, or under the clear starry sky, the cattle pass in contentment the happy summer months till a zip in the air warns the herdsmen that the first touch of autumn has come. Then the chalets are closed and the herd once more descends to the valley, there to rest in the warm of the ancient cowsheds, while above a white blanket covers all with its purity, fertilizing for another season those marvelous Alpine pastures.

## THE FALL OF NAMUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Few events in military history have had the honor of being sung by two English poets whom contemporary opinion hailed as masters in their art, yet this compliment was paid when William III, after a ten weeks' siege, succeeded in capturing the town of



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Namur, which had been taken by the French amid almost equal rejoicings three years before. Many people will recall Macaulay's statement that of the many poems which appeared on the occasion one only has lived: "Prior burlesqued, with admirable spirit and pleasantry, the bombastic verses in which Boileau had celebrated the first taking of Namur. The two odes, printed side by side, were read with delight in London; and the critics at Will's pronounced that, in wit as in arms, England had been victorious."

Setting aside such ephemeral works as Yalden's Ode, an account of which will be found in Dr. Johnson's Life of that very minor poet, one may well turn to two of the poems alluded to, that of Prior, the point of which is largely lost by the habitual reprinting of it without the text of Boileau's ode, which it so admirably burlesques, and that of Congreve, which appeared a few months after his "Mourning Muse of Alexis," an ode commemorating Queen Mary, had taken the reading world by storm, and caused him to be hailed in poetry, as he already was in drama, as the successor of Dryden's fame. How closely Prior's follows and ridicules, with extraordinary wit and cleverness, the lofty flights of Boileau printed on the opposite page, will be seen from the following specimen; Boileau, be it remembered, is describing the Namur of 1692, Prior twisting his words to apply them to 1695.

Namur, devant tes murailles  
Jadis la Grèce eust  
vingt ans  
Sans fruit vu les  
funérailles  
De ses plus fiers  
combattants.  
Quelle effroyable  
Pulvisance  
Aujourd'hui pourrant  
s'avancer  
Prêts a foudroyer  
tes monts!  
Quel bruit, quel feu  
l'entourne!  
C'est Jupiter en personne.  
Ou c'est le Vainqueur de Mons.

Why is Namur compared to Troy?  
Are we then braver than the Greeks?  
Their siege did ten long years employ.  
We've done our utmost in Ten Weeks.  
What Godhead does so fast advance?  
What Power divine those Hills resign?  
'Tis Britain's King, the Source of France.  
No Godhead, but the first of Men.  
His Arm shall keep your Victor under  
And Europe's liberty restore.  
Your Jupiter must quit his Thunder,  
And jure'd World no more.

Congreve's poem is described on its title pages as "by Mr. Congreve," for Mr. he was throughout his life to the generation whom he dazzled. His Ode, however, is pomposity itself, a Pindaric of the sort that made Dryden say to the great Dean, then an unknown man, "Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet."

See how they Climb, and Scale the Steep  
Walls!  
See, how the Britons rise! see the retiring Gaul!  
Now, from the Fort, behold the yielding Flag is spread,  
And Nassau's Conqu'ring Banner on the Breach display'd.

One feels that Congreve was well advised in his final verse:  
Descend, my Muse, from thy too daring height,  
Descend to earth, and ease thy wide stretch'd Wing;

For War, let more Harmonious Harps be strung;  
Sing thou of Love; and leave Great Nassau's deeds  
To Him who sung the Boyne; or Him to whom he sung.

The Fall of Namur was, in fact, a great event, a shock to the prestige of Louis XIV, an impetus to that of William; and these poems, Prior's witty, Congreve's so typical of that age of Pindarics and personifications, may help us to understand both, even though the greatest proof of the popularity of the victory is given us by a prose wit of the time, Dr. King, who tells us incidentally that the Siege of Namur was a regular show at Bartholomew Fair as late as 1699.

## SCOTT AND RAILWAY STATIONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first warm afternoon of the late spring brought with it, as you observed, Stranger, a summer languor to the fellowship of the Round Table. Nestor had fallen asleep a good half hour before his usual time, for there was none present having bravery sufficient to dispute with him concerning the island of Hibernia. Nestor knows no half-way ground between slumber and dialectics. He is forever at one or the other of these states. Give him an argument and he can shout down the clamor of a tempest; ignore him and he will roar at you as gently in his sleep as any sucking dove. And so you have before learned, Stranger, there is a conspiracy afoot among the companions of the Round Table to deprive Nestor of his favorite subject. It is surprising sometimes what shifts we are put to, for Nestor has a trick of discovering a veiled allusion to Hibernia in the simplest remarks or in the most harmless pleasantries. In the present state of the world it is difficult to start a topic that Nestor cannot lead to his own purposes. As a result he has gradually edged all political matters whatsoever out of our discussions. We have found to our cost that such subjects have but one ending, a prostration from Nestor on the part, present, and future of Hibernia. When, therefore, the Advocate wishes to consult our state Senator concerning a pending piece of legislation, Stranger, you may behold these two worthies tip-toeing softly away to whisper together within the privacy of the telephone booth. We read the very editorials in the newspapers with a kind of furtive fear, for Nestor has a custom of looking quietly over your shoulder to see if there is a text he may seize upon. And woe be to you, Stranger, if he catches you in the act of reading a political commentary.

When Nestor is unable to find a new member of the Round Table—one as yet unskilled in our ways and, consequently, easy to trap—he will stalk into the writing room and compose a communication to the press. Occasionally these letters of his, written daily in half-dozen, will appear in a column entitled "The Voice of the People" or "Comments of our Readers," and then Nestor clips them out and carries them about with him in a limp leather wallet, waiting his chance to read them aloud to the first unwary person he meets. It gives him great satisfaction to have one of his letters accorded public recognition through the columns of the press. But in spite of all we are proud of Nestor. He burns with a true zeal and seeks to reap no selfish advantage. He charges his windmills valiantly and earns respect, rather than ridicule, because of his sincerity. If all the world were as steadfast in its honesty as is our Nestor there would be no need at all for politics.

But, Stranger, we intended merely to note that the warmth of the afternoon had sent Nestor to sleep a little before his wonted time. Opposite, the Poet was, likewise, dreaming, albeit in a waking state, for he appeared to be watching a blue jay on a branch of the sumac tree outside the window. The Poet held a pencil in one hand as if faditating the structure of a lyric. Just then, however, the Bondsman entered, making a fine clatter with a bag of golf sticks and the blue jay flew away. Nestor alone was proof against any disturbance. Like the princess in the medieval story there was but one magic word which could rouse him, and so far we had carefully avoided uttering it.

"What are you thinking about?" asked the Bondsman, and the Poet, as he took his seat, "Getting the words for another poem?" he continued cheerily, as he hastily scratched out one of his innumerable and mysterious telegrams.

"No," replied the Poet, ignoring the Bondsman's curious vocabulary. "I was thinking of the influence of Sir Walter Scott upon the architecture of railroad stations."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the Salesman, surprised into a feeble pun, "and what had he to do with railroad depots?"

"A great deal," responded the Poet. "He revived an interest in medieval architecture which lasted through the period of early railway architecture, with the result that many strange edifices in England and America may be directly charged to his influence. I happened to catch sight of a little country station the other day—a mere wooden box, but it had a large board on its gable ends carved in Gothic patterns of a jigsaw and windows with pointed arches. 'There is a Sir Walter Scott railway station,' I said to myself as my train whizzed by."

"Well, what of it?" asked the Salesman.

"I don't know," smiled the Poet. "I am simply offering you an interesting note for your common-place book. What was the idea of the architect who designed St. Pancras station in London? Why should a little country village in the depths of New England have a wooden Gothic station? Who invented railway gothic as an architectural style, and why did he do it?"

"It is as good as any other kind, isn't it?" countered the Bondsman.

"I suppose perhaps it is," mused the Poet. "Of late we have gone in for Roman forums for our railway stations. Probably it is just as absurd to make a Roman forum into a railway station as it is to model one after a medieval cathedral. But there must be a lack of imagination—or of the fitness of things somewhere. It reminds one of the old story of the Yankee farmer who built himself a house out of his own lumber and then, when it was finished, sent to Boston for a college chap to put the architecture on it. And yet, I feel it is wrong to laugh at such taste."

"Why?" demanded the Bondsman, who by this time had a very

hazy idea of what the Poet was talking about.

The worst specimen of railway Gothic shows at least a striving after an ideal of beauty. It may be an uneducated ideal, but it is nevertheless an ideal. I can imagine that the little village in New England, with its wooden box of a station with Gothic trimmings, looked upon it as something built with the conscious purpose of beautifying the village. It could have been, at less expense, a box without the trimmings. St. Pancras, I believe, starred in Baedeker. The Yankee farmer had a livable house, but he sent to Boston for an architect to adorn it. Yes, I am quite certain it is wrong to laugh."

"I suppose there is a point to all this," yawned the Bondsman. "But as far as I am concerned, all I want of a railroad station is to find the ticket-office and the news stand near the gate to the trains. I never took a course in architecture, so the rest of it doesn't worry me."

The Poet laughed. "I am not sure there is a point to what I have been saying. It was the glimpse of the New England station from the train the other day that set me wondering. I confess that the architectural problems of railway stations are artistically difficult. But that we have considered them as artistic problems is a good sign. I attach more importance to the motives that lead men to strive than I do to the results achieved by the striving. Failures are but milestones on the way to perfection; the important thing is, as Stevenson has said, that we wish to keep on traveling."

"I get you," exclaimed the Salesman. "I have been trying for two years to carry the bunker at the sixteenth with my drive—and I'll do it yet! That will give me a four on that hole—if I sink my put."

"There wouldn't be any fun in it if you did it every time, would there?" asked the Poet.

"No," agreed the Salesman. "We should probably be sending the Greens Committee a petition to move the tee back."

"Speaking of petitions," said Nestor, awaking with a start, "I have here a petition which I should like you gentlemen to sign," and he began fumbling in an inner pocket of his waistcoat. But when Nestor at length dragged the document forth and looked around, the table was vacant.

## ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COGERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is great rejoicing in Fleet Street and the purlieus thereof that Ye Ancient Society of Cogers has settled its differences, and has begun to meet once more. The new place of venue is the Cock Tavern. There, on each Saturday night, until further order, the Cogers will sit and solemnly deliberate and less solemnly talk on the "topics of the week," as they have done any time since 1785.

The Cogers, in fact, is one of a number of debating societies that came into existence in London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was founded by Daniel Mason at the sign of the White Bear in Bride Lane, five years before Lud Gate was demolished. It consisted of certain citizens of London, who took "Cogito, ergo sum" as their motto and who met to watch the course of political events and the conduct of their representatives in Parliament. The objects of the society, as set forth in a minute book of the eighteenth century, were "the promotion of the Liberty of the Subject and the Freedom of the Press; the maintenance of Loyalty to the Laws, the rights and claims of humanity, and the practice of public and private virtue."

The Cogers have wandered from Bride Lane to Shoe Lane, Salisbury Court, and now to Fleet Street, but their purpose and practice remains unchanged. The officers still consist of the grand (i.e. the chairman, who opens the debates), the vice-grand, and the secretary, all of whom are elected in June each year between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Year in and year out the Cogers have attracted men anxious to see a curious phase of London life, and not a few who have become famous in politics, literature, and the law. John Wilkes, the hero of the "Wilkes and Liberty" episode, was elected "grand" early in his career. Among others who have attended and spoken at the meetings have been John Philipot Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator," for whom the members subscribed £10 to defend his seat in Dublin; Lord Brougham; Thomas Denman, afterward Lord Chief Justice of England; George Francis Train, the American, and the father of the London Tramway system; Charles Dickens, who is said to have found the prototype of Pickwick among the Cogers, and Capt. Mayne Reid, Louis Napoleon attended the meetings during his sojourn in London; in more recent years, Parnell and T. P. O'Connor were often present. And now, after more than 150 years of talk, the Cogers are meeting at the "Cock Tavern," beloved of Tennyson; like Tennyson's brook, they seem destined to go on forever.

### The Moon and the Clouds

The popular impression that the full moon has the power to clear away clouds disappears slowly, notwithstanding the almost unanimous pronouncement of modern naturalists against it. This may be largely due to the fact that so great an authority in his day as Sir John Herschel regarded the idea as probably correct. After a study of the Greenwich observations, it was suggested that the impression may be due to the fact that a change from the cloudy to the clear state is much more likely to attract attention when there is a full moon in the sky, and many meteorologists agree with this.

## SILENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there ever a moment when everything in nature is still? Come, there ever a time when there is absolute quietness; when human ear cannot distinguish sound that means motion; life; when it seems as if for one brief space of time the world is holding its breath?

I paddled far out into the evening ocean when the tide was full and followed the sunset light, ever before me day growing dimmer and softer, ever behind me deeper and deeper night. At last when it seemed as if my outstretched hand could touch the curtain of dark, I laid my paddle across my knees, turned my face to the east and listened.

For a long while I was conscious of no sound. I was part of the tide slipping out to sea. Distance, stillness everywhere. And then there came to my ears a faint, far rhythm of sound. The throb of some giant ship far beyond the horizon? The breath of the sea against some distant beach? I held my breath to listen again. High up in the sky came a little rush of wings. I could see nothing but distant, silent stars, but my ears gave me a tiny quaver of bird-notes, a marsh-bird, seeking its waiting nest. A second, and it was gone.

But now it seemed as if my ear were tuned to all the voices of the night. Just off my bow came the shape of a great rock and I knew by the faint patter of tiny feet that some bird had been roused by the canoe slipping past. "Peep, peep!" I was evidently near the point of the sand bar. It was a sandpiper, a "teeter-peep." Was it only fancy, or could I hear the constant waggle of his tail? There was a low whist-sh-sh of eelgrass as the tide swung under the bank. Somewhere a spring was bubbling up. A mother duck away under the reeds was moving about quacking under her breath, little guttural croonings to her restless babies. Plop! So loud a noise that it startled me. A fish had jumped, and then another. The water was silvered with phosphorescence that meant the activity of thousands of atoms just below the surface. A shooting star mirrored its path in front of me. Who-osh-crunch. Lightly my canoe rubbed along the sand and grounded.

A gleam from home on the sand bar! Ebbing tide to stand and fast nearing midnight! I turned about and looked to my paddle, swinging deep with a long, full stroke. I had been far out in the ocean and found no silence there. Over the water came the sound of muffled oars—and men's voices bending to them, singing as they pulled.

I went out into the woods and lost myself in the dim, cool shadow of the pines. As far as eye could see, the great trunks stood in silent companions. High above my head, the green canopy shut out the sky. Delicate patterns of sunlight played upon the carpet of pine needles. The world was far away. In the cathedral of the woods, I sat quietly and listened.

At first there was only one sound—the breath of the wind through the treetops. My eye saw no movement. It was the faintest sigh of sound. And then at last even that seemed to cease. Was it here that I would find silence?

But as I listened and waited, my ear was again tuned to the voices of the woods, as it had been tuned to the ocean. It seemed as if I could hear the growing of every living thing, the stir of life at the roots, the spread of the branches reaching upward toward light and air. Zig-zag-zag! Zig-zag-zag! A grasshopper was tuning up beyond a blade of grass. There was a faint, dry rustle in the scattered needles, and the thin, darting body of a little green snake flashed by my shoe. On my hand hopped a round, fat toad and fell over a silly knot, fault of startled dignity. In a patch of sunlight just above my head a myriad of translucent insects span their dance with a fairy humming of filmy wings. Buzz-z! A big, ditty bumblebee dodged my shoulder and bungled into the dance. Again I was conscious of the surge of treetops, the rubbing of branch against branch, and the constant motion of leaf and grass blade about me. But now a chill had crept into the air. The sky had gathered its cloak about and covered away the sun. Even as I scrambled to my feet, I heard the rumbling of thunder and the rush of the veering wind. I stole out of the wood just as the patter of rain began to sift through the trees. Behind me a hermit thrush pealed clear and liquid notes, the chime of distant cathedral bells.

Is there no silent place? If I climbed to the topmost peak, where no shelter is, where rock and ice are everywhere—is silence there? If I groped my way far down into the mines of the earth, where light cannot penetrate and centuries of buried cities lie—is silence there? I do not know where silence is. It is an exquisite mystery.



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Feet and 70-Mile Speed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORFOLK, Virginia.—On Board the United States Ship Henderson—With the greatest ease imaginable and with a display of accuracy and effectiveness in bomb-throwing that must have amazed and opened new visions to experts of the old school of gunnery, the second salvo from a squadron of three PL-5 naval air boats disposed on Tuesday morning of the former German submarine U-117 and sank her in 50 fathoms of water some 55 miles due east of Cape Charles Lightship.

The event where the navy airships alone to such advantage was the opening test of the series of experiments now being conducted by the Navy Department, which have been heralded throughout the country and the results of which may have important effects on the future development of national defense. It was the navy's day, the flying branch of the service exhibiting its skill before big battleships of the line drawn up in file as at maneuvers.

Submarine at Anchor  
The sinking of the U-boat really looked more like child's play for the airship squadron that flew over it as it lay awash and at anchor in a clear space between a line of destroyers and the major battleships. When the squadron of three airships came directly over the submarine they dropped their first salvo of three bombs. Each of the three bombs dropped within a comparatively few feet of the doomed vessel and the volume of spray that rose 200 feet in the air, completely encircling the U-117, led to the belief that the first salvo had sunk her and that the work of the day was done. The spray cleared away, and while the vessel reeled, she still floated. In the meantime the three airships had swung back with the wind and turned again toward the submarine, in the same formation, this time, however, dropping their entire supply of bombs, making a salvo of three each. Two flashes of flame could be seen in the smoke and spray of the crash.

Indications were that at least one direct hit had been registered with the probability that the vessel was hit fore and aft and broken into two parts amidships. As the smoke cleared, the superstructure was still floating, but the air squadron had accomplished its work and was well on its way to the naval base at Norfolk before the consulting tower of the German raider finally disappeared into the blue sea, exactly 15 minutes after the first bomb was released and four minutes after the direct hit from the second flight.

Fliers at Altitude of 1200 Feet  
The first bombs were dropped at 10:25 and the submarine sank at 10:38. The bombs could be plainly seen falling from the wings of the airships like white drops against the blue sky. It was estimated that the fliers were at an altitude of 1200 feet and that the bombs took eight seconds to reach their mark.

The bombs used were the lightest intended for this kind of service. They were of the type known as Mark-L, each weighing 165 pounds and containing 117 pounds of TNT. While only experts can draw conclusions, it is self-evident that if a bomb of this size and character can destroy a submarine the armor of which is comparatively light, bombs of 1500 or 2000 pounds would create havoc with anything afloat if a hit would be accomplished.

Just at the moment that the submarine was dragging her conning tower under water, there was another incident which evoked cheers and acclamation from the lines of battleships and destroyers as well as from the officials, army and naval officers that were on board the Henderson.

Sopworth Dives Out of Control  
A small SE-5, that is a Sopworth experimental, the same type of machine in which the Australian pilot, Harry Harker, all but made the crossing of the Atlantic, changed its time and volplaned toward the water from the high altitude in which it was flying on observation duty.

The Sopworth was piloted by Col. C. C. Culver, chief of the radio section of the Army Air Service, who was seen to reach for his life belt as his ship dove toward the water, out of control. Colonel Culver swung clear of the boat as she hit the water and dove nose down. Before there was time to realize what had happened, a hydroplane, an L boat the same type that had sunk the submarine, had swooped down by the airship and a boat from the Henderson stood by. Colonel Culver stood by his ship and swam round it in the water, while the hydroplane and the boat kept guard until the mine sweeper Shawmut came up to take the pilot and his boat in tow.

Admiral Jones in Command  
All the operations were under the command of Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who had the battleships and the destroyers arranged so as to provide the maximum of safety.

The squadron of L boats proved conclusively that they could hit at 1200 feet going 70 miles an hour, and that a comparatively small bomb could sink a surface vessel with ease. High naval officers saw the event from on board the Henderson.

Ranking officers of both services witnessed the engagement. Brig-Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of

MILWAUKEE RENT  
LAW HELD VOID

Wisconsin Legislation in Behalf  
of Tenants Declared Uncon-  
stitutional Because It Was  
Made to Apply to One City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Wisconsin's rent law, which has saved hundreds of tenants from the exactions of profiteering landlords by preventing many unjust increases in rentals, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court on Tuesday, because the law, by its terms, applied to the city of Milwaukee only.

The court held that it was special legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. Immediate increases in rents are forecast by Paul H. Presentin, director of the Milwaukee Rent Bureau. The Bureau has saved tenants nearly \$30,000 on the 500 cases it has investigated. Indirect beneficial results are beyond estimate.

An attempt made in the Legislature yesterday to revive the Rent Bureau Law proved a failure. A bill making the law apply to all parts of the State was introduced in the Assembly, but when a similar bill was presented to the Senate the senators objected because of an unwillingness to consider legislation which might delay final adjournment, planned for Saturday.

In announcing its decision that the law was unconstitutional, the court filed simply a memorandum, announcing that a complete opinion would be placed on the record later. The decision declaring the law void was based on the contention that it violated that provision of the Constitution which says legislation of a general character, like the law under consideration, must apply to all portions of the State. As the law applied to Milwaukee alone, this was the rock upon which it foundered. Many other objections were presented by the real estate men, who have been fighting the measure ever since it was enacted at a special session in June, 1920.

The Wisconsin law was a copy of the one applying to the District of Columbia, and when that statute was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, it was believed the Wisconsin measure was immune from successful attack.

The Attorney-General of Wisconsin, William J. Morgan, recently said the law was the best legislation passed in years, and he fought hard to save it. "The people of Milwaukee need the law, and they are entitled to it," he declared. "This office will fight the battle of the people. We are not against landlords, but we are against rent hogs. It is a sovereign power of the State to minister to the general welfare of its citizens."

The law received a blow last March when Gov. John J. Blaine vetoed an emergency appropriation of \$10,000 for the rent bureau. He stated, however, that he was not opposed to the law, and that he was astonished to hear that his action had resulted in closing the bureau office. At that time Walter H. Bender, who had been acting as rent arbiter in enforcing the law, resigned. An office was obtained in the City Hall and the bureau again continued to function under the management of Paul H. Presentin. He stated last night that landlords would not be able to recover the difference between old and new rentals, because in all cases handled by the bureau, landlords had accepted the reductions ordered without protest. The increase rents now, landlords must give 60 days' notice in writing. The Common Council may attempt to establish a city rent bureau for Milwaukee.

MR. WARFIELD'S  
RAILROAD PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Study of the railroad problem was resumed yesterday by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, with S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Railroad Securities, as the chief witness.

He expressed the belief that with proper economies and the return of normal business conditions the railroads could earn a 6 per cent return and also reduce rates, adding that the recent increase in rates could not be held accountable for the contraction of the carriers' business.

He thought organization of officials as grouped in each of the four regions established by the Interstate Commerce Commission and creation of a central agency to supply equipment without profit and perform other services under supervision of the commission would solve the problem, and submitted two bills for that purpose. Commission reports on revenue and expenditures, he declared, gave conclusive evidence of the necessity for a reduction in wages, although that would not entirely enable the carriers to lower rates. He proposed coordinated relations between the commission and the Railway Labor Board as neither could function to the best interests of all concerned without an interchange of information.

## LONGWORTH PLAN TABLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By vote of 11 to 1, the House Post Office Committee yesterday tabled the Longworth resolution to postpone the increase in second-class postal rates effective July 1. The resolution also proposed an investigation of second-class rates. The committee's action means that the measure will not go to the House.

NEW PROBLEMS OF  
AMERICAN PEOPLE

William Howard Taft Presents  
Them in an Address on the  
Permanency of the United  
States Form of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—William Howard Taft recently delivered an address here expressing his views on the success and permanence of the American form of government and its capacity for meeting new problems. He said, in part:

"Ours is the oldest popular government in the world and is today the strongest and most conservative. It is not an oligarchy or an aristocracy under the guise of republican forms, and it never was. The people do rule and have always ruled in the United States. They have their will, but they have it after a wholesome delay and deliberation which they have wisely forced themselves to take under the restrictions of a Constitution they have fully approved by 130 years of acquiescence."

"It is this voluntary self-restraint that has made their government permanent and strong. It is a fundamental error to seek quick action in making needed changes of policy or in redressing wrongs. Most wrong can be endured for a time without catastrophe. Reforms that are abiding are achieved step by step. A popular constituency may be misled by a vigorous misrepresentation and denunciation. The shorter the time the people have to think, the better for the demagogue. Any reasonable suspension of popular action until calm public consideration of reliable evidence can be secured is in the interest of a wise decision."

Commenting on the fact that the government of the states is more direct than that of the national government, Mr. Taft said:

"While the comparison is not just in some respects because the fields of jurisdiction and the difficulties presented are different, still we may justly inquire whether the federal government, with its purely representative character, has not served all the people better, has not responded to their real and deliberate needs as satisfactorily in the long run, and has not given a more efficient administration and more even-handed justice than the state government."

## Right of Property

Conceding that representative government is not so much respected as it was a century ago anywhere in the world, Mr. Taft asked:

"What are reasons for this? Are they such that we should seek to change it to another form? One hundred years ago a representative form of government was looked upon as a means of escaping from an absolute monarchy with all its ills and from an oligarchy with its defects. It was regarded as the proper instrument to interpret the will of the people into government action. The great goal then was personal liberty and equality before the law, and these it was thought representative government would secure. Now that they are secured, there has come into the minds of many a desire, not for liberty and equality of opportunity, but a demand for equality of condition. It is a protest against the operation and working out of the right of property, against the inequalities of wealth and comfort present in society. The great advance in the average comfort of living for most people has emphasized by contrast the privation and suffering of what is called the submerged tenth, and the usefulness of government is gauged in the judgment of many chiefly by the measure of relief it offers to that part of the population."

"More than this, the betterment in the condition of all the people due in part to personal liberty and greater equality of opportunity, has created in the minds of a considerable number a desire for wider equality of comfort and living and prompts the demand that government shall bring about an economic, as distinguished from political, reform."

"Neither Congress nor a state legislature has it within its power to work such economic changes, even though they are possible. That, however, is not an excuse for the anarchistic, communistic, or socialist assaults on our government. And even without those who would refuse to class themselves with such groups there is discontent which finds expression against our representative system because the representatives don't seem to say and do the things against the existing property system which these discontented feel."

## Unrest Over Social Order

"All this is dissatisfaction, not with government or otherwise, but with the existing social order."

"Again, and on the other hand, those who feel that they are the leaders of the best public opinion, look upon those who represent us in Congress and the legislatures as having fallen below that degree of character, education, intelligence, ability, distinctness, and patriotism which, they think, marked the members of those bodies in early days. They are not, therefore, regarded with the same respect by all as they were earlier in the history of the republic."

"If this estimate of our representatives be true, then it is due in part to the fact that the members are more representative of their constituents than they were. The enlargement of the franchise and the growing consciousness among the less well-to-do and less educated groups of their political power have led them to select men of their own kind and views, who are glad to serve; while their critics among the well-to-do and educated

will not sacrifice their time and efforts to seek to become members of Congress and of legislatures."

"Corruption in public life, Mr. Taft declared, was most prevalent in the period from 1840 to 1890, and was due to the fact that the people were too prosperous to pay much attention to public affairs. Then came a reformation which, he declared, has continued until the present time.

"It is too much to say," Mr. Taft admitted, "that the influence of money in politics has been eliminated; but certainly in this respect great improvement is evident. Corporations, which have been the chief offenders, have been driven out of political activity, not only by laws forbidding contributions to campaign funds, but more effectively by public opinion and watchfulness. Nothing now so surely defeats one with political aspirations as to be known as having corporate support. The petitions of corporations for legislative action are scrutinized with a suspicion and hostility which frequently do injustice."

"We hear but little real evidence of the prevalence of the old-time boss system in our politics now. The term is often used to characterize and disparage political opponents and some old bosses do survive, but they do not flourish."

VETERAN EDITOR  
PASSES AWAY

Gen. Charles H. Taylor Was for  
48 Years Publisher of The  
Daily Globe of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gen. Charles H. Taylor, dean of American newspaper editors and publishers, passed away at his home here yesterday. He had been in control of The Boston Globe for 48 years.

General Taylor's career was notable in many respects. He left school to work in a printer's shop, and without personal resources or social influence made his way to a position of leadership through his own energy and initiative.

After being rejected by the recruiting officers at the beginning of the Civil War, he was accepted in 1862, and served as a private with the northern armies until the following year, when he was seriously wounded and discharged as unfit for further service. Returning to Boston, he re-entered the printing department of The Boston Traveler, and seized the first opportunity of doing editorial work. He became political reporter for The Traveler, and was made private secretary to Governor Claflin, and was then elected a member of the Legislature.

His bent, however, was not for politics, but for journalism, and he founded a magazine called The American Home, one of the first 10-cent periodicals, and an interesting forecast, in its features designed to appeal to all members of a family, of what he was to make The Globe. The great fire of 1872 destroyed the plant and left him again without resources. In the meantime he had been elected clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the liberal younger group of which he was a member; and he was taking an active part in the contest with the Old Guard of his day when he was offered the management of The Globe, which was then in very poor financial condition. At first he refused, but later when the offer was renewed he accepted. For several years he had a hard struggle, and was enabled to carry out only through the assistance of a few supporters who had thorough confidence in him.

After a great deal of money had been lost, General Taylor made the bold move of revolutionizing the character of his newspaper, and it was this step which brought success. At that time newspapers in Boston were published purely for men readers. It was General Taylor's belief that they should be made to appeal to every member of the family, and he began to put his theory into effect by the most gratifying results. Departments and features were inaugurated to appeal to women and children, and a Sunday edition and an evening edition were instituted. A special feature was made of local news from points in all sections of New England, which has continued to be one of the chief sources of appeal of The Globe.

General Taylor thus expressed his aims for his newspaper: "My ideal for The Globe always has been that it should aid men, women and children to get some of the sunshine of life, to be better and happier because of The Globe."

## TEXTILE OPERATIVES MEET

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The American Federation of Textile Operatives opened its sixth annual convention today with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, representing a membership of 20,000 workers. Mayor Charles S. Ashley welcomed the delegates to the city at the evening session, which was devoted largely to routine matters.

## PARIS ARRIVES ON FIRST VOYAGE

NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship Paris, latest addition to the fleet of ocean liners between New York and European ports, reached here yesterday on her maiden voyage. She is 33,700 gross tons, 768 feet long, 86 feet beam, and is equipped to carry 3240 passengers.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.  
MARKETS  
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston  
SPECIAL  
Fancy Fresh Dressed Fowl, 42¢ lb.  
Arlington Strawberries  
Fresh vegetables from our own farm  
own grown  
Arlington — Winchester — Lexington

PEACE DECLARED IN  
POWER INDUSTRY

As Result of Conference Called  
by Waterpower League, Fed-  
eral Officials and Manufactur-  
ers Are Expected to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The manufacturers power conference, called by the Waterpower League of America Inc., this week at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, has succeeded in bringing about a declaration of peace after 15 years of dissension, according to William G. Long, secretary of the league, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that hereafter, he believed, government officials and manufacturers would cooperate in the development of the country's water-power resources.

Gifford Pinchot, Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania, addressing the conference yesterday afternoon, said that a great and delightful change had come about in the relations between the men on the public side, of whom he considered himself one, and the water power men.

"I understand that is what you are here for now," he said. "The question is, how can regulation of water-power development be so handled that the interests of the public will be protected on one side and you can go ahead with your business on the other?"

"I take it that we may assume that the larger lines of the federal power law will not be greatly modified; at least, that is my own expectation. I have no doubt that discussion and conference will bring about certain modifications in the smaller details of it and it seems to me particularly that what you have done here in calling Mr. O. C. Miller, secretary of the Federal Power Commission here before you and getting him to present his views in these matters, your kindness in asking me to come, and similar movements toward conferences offer a good deal of promise. The essential thing, as I understand it, is that instead of working against each other, we are now working along the same lines, and I am grateful for this."

"I am anxious to do anything that I can to promote the development of power in Pennsylvania and in the nation at large, but with the understanding clearly from the start that from my point of view the first thing is public right, and the second, the convenience of the power men, and equally with the perfectly clear-cut understanding on my part that while the public right must be protected first, it must not be protected in such a way as to prevent development of power."

WISCONSIN SEEKS  
TO ENJOIN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—William J. Morgan, state Attorney-General, has asked the Legislature to authorize suit in the Federal Court to enjoin the State of Illinois from obstructing navigable waters from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. This would involve many millions of dollars' worth of property in Chicago, Wisconsin harbor development, the open waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf, Chicago's great drainage canal and immense water-power projects. Wisconsin, in common with other states along the Great Lakes, has always objected to the lowering of the lake level by the drainage canal.

MARINE FIREMEN  
VOTE TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Pending a nation-wide referendum on the ending of the marine strike, which has been in effect about two months, the Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Water-tenders Union, which is affiliated with the International Seamen's Union, has voted to return to work, following the recent action of the marine engineers, who voted to resume work under the 15 per cent wage reduction determined

by the United States Shipping Board. The International Seamen's Union, and the Cooks, Stewards and Bakers Union declined to endorse the settlement effected by the engineers and voted to continue the strike independently.

MANUFACTURERS ARE  
WELCOMED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—"Old Quebec, where you are assembled today is the cradle of Canadian civilization," said L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, in welcoming the fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers Association to this city, with several hundred delegates present, representing Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The spot where you stand now," the Premier continued, "is the place where the first settlers, the courageous pioneers who came from France, landed four centuries ago and laid the foundations not only of Canada but also of a large portion of the United States."

"You will find here the mightiest forests of the continent for the production of pulp and paper; water powers second to none in the world, with possible development of 10,000,000 horsepower, of which only 10 per cent has been harnessed. You will find asbestos mines yielding 90 per cent of the world's production, while agriculture has been increasing its products by threefold in five years. But above all, you will discover employer and employee working in close harmony, manufacturer and farmer cooperating to create and supply markets."

At the time of Confederation in 1867, said J. S. McKinnon, of Toronto, president of the association, in his address, "the value of all the goods manufactured annually in Canada was about one-quarter of a billion dollars; now it runs between three and one-half and four billions, an increase of from 1400 to 1600 per cent. The per capita production of manufactured goods increased from \$71 in 1881 to \$360 in 1917. A great industrial system has been built up, employing about 700,000 people, who, with their dependents, constitute about 2,000,000 people, directly dependent for their living on manufacturing. During those 50 years our association has grown from a few score of members to a great national organization of 4200 members, in all parts of Canada."

"During the past winter there has been considerable unemployment, owing to the restriction of export markets, due to exchange conditions, the disinclination of buyers to purchase in a falling market, to the unnecessarily large importations of goods from other countries, which could have been made in Canada, and to the evil effects of propaganda, creating labor unrest, which in turn hampered the working of productive machinery. During the 12 months ending March 31, 1921, we imported goods from the United States valued at \$856,453,528, as against \$901,100,700 for the year ending March 31, 1920. If Canadians had bought at home they would have done a great deal to prevent unemployment and business depression. The wave of industrial unrest and visionary radicalism has receded, and is still receding, but unfortunately, while at high tide, it caused damage which will take time to repair."

"The association adheres to its traditional policy that adequate tariff protection is necessary for the development and prosperity of Canada."

## MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE SOLD

NEW YORK, New York.—The Manhattan Opera House, which was built by Oscar Hammerstein, was sold yesterday at public auction to Stella H. P. Kostin and Rose H. Tostevin, daughters of the impresario, for \$145,000. They were plaintiffs in a foreclosure action resulting from numerous legal battles involving the settlement of their father's estate.

## WOMAN CUSTOMS COLLECTOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding's first nomination of a woman to be collector of customs was sent to the Senate yesterday, when he named Jennie P. Musser to be collector for the district, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

PACKERS DENIED  
NEW WAGE CUT

Union Officer Says Employers  
Violated Agreement by Organ-  
ization of Company Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Permission to cut the wages of packing house workers 5 cents an hour has been denied by Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator between the packers and their employees. Judge Alschuler said that he would authorize no reduction pending the completion of the hearing.

Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union, charged the packers with violating the agreement between the unions and their employers by organizing company unions.

"For several weeks the packers have been engaged in organizing their employees into unions, which are controlled by officials of the companies, and in which the employees have no voice, except in minor working agreements," he said.

"Through these so-called unions, the packers are intimidating the workers to such an extent as to prevent them from appearing as witnesses in the arbitration proceedings. Last March the packers disregarded their agreement with the government, discarded arbitration and arbitrarily reduced wages 8 cents an hour before the government succeeded in inducing them to return to the Alschuler agreement."

"Wages in the packing industry as a result are decidedly lower than in any other industry in the country. The average wage paid to packing house employees is 45 cents an hour and the men work only 40 hours a week. The majority of them receive about \$18 a week."

James Condon, attorney for the packers, branded the union accusation as untrue and told Judge Alschuler he would see that no employee would be intimidated or discriminated against because he appeared before him as a witness.

*Hawawake's*  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



Our bedding section has many things that are exclusive with this store, because—

We go to manufacturers with ideas of our own and have the ideas worked out in various ways.

We also go to Europe and search for unusual handwork in out-of-the-way places.

Here, for example, is the Queen Anne bedspread—

Woven of crinkled crepe with stripes that look like silk, and with scalloped edges all around.

It will not soil easily; nor does it require ironing. Simply wash and shake out.

In creme, rose or blue—with bolster cover to match. Single bed size, \$15. Double bed size, \$18.

C. H. ALDEN CO.  
Manufacturers of  
MEN'S AND BOYS'  
FINE SHOES  
Standardization enables us to produce shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit  
At Reasonable Prices  
BOSTON, MASS.

"Say it with Flowers,"

From  
Randall's Flower Shop  
22 Pearl Street  
WORCESTER, MASS.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats  
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"  
*The Bellwether Store*  
SOUTH BEND, IND.

A  
CAMPING TRIP  
AND

**KRAFT**

**CHEESE**

**IN TINS**

PARIS ARRIVES ON FIRST VOYAGE  
NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship Paris, latest addition to the fleet of ocean liners between New York and European ports, reached here yesterday on her maiden voyage. She is 33,700 gross tons, 768 feet long, 86 feet beam, and is equipped to carry 3240 passengers.

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SPECIAL  
Fancy Fresh Dressed Fowl, 42¢ lb.  
Arlington Strawberries  
Fresh vegetables from our own farm  
own grown  
Arlington — Winchester — Lexington



## VALUE OF BUSINESS LIBRARIES IS URGED

Need of Reliable Information on a Multitude of Subjects Is Set Forth at Session of the American Library Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts—It is of the utmost importance that modern business executives know where to turn to get reliable information on a multitude of subjects, said Harold W. Coes of New York, in addressing a group meeting of the American Library Association yesterday on the practical value of special library information.

The value of business data, when organized for prompt and accurate service, was also treated in a paper by Frederick L. Hoffman of New York, New Jersey, and by Charles C. Parlin of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoffman insisted that business libraries "must correlate available information to meet current human needs, with a reasonable assurance that the judgment derived therefrom will permit the forecasting with considerable certainty of the course of events in the near future." Dorsie W. Hyde Jr. said that there were more than one thousand American firms now maintaining exclusive business libraries to aid them in the solution of modern problems of business administration and policies.

Clarence D. Kingley, supervisor of secondary education for Massachusetts, addressed the school libraries section. Mr. Kingley said that high school libraries provide new opportunities for collective thinking. Librarians, in his opinion, pointed the way for both students and teachers. Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, emphasized the need for the development of school libraries.

"More and better books in the home," was urged by Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn, New York, public library, before the children's librarians section. Incidentally, Miss Alice M. Jordan, reporting for the committee on the production of children's books, said that while the cost of children's books is still high the publishers of juvenile books "are calling as never before upon children's librarians for criticism and advice, not only on what they have published, but upon what they are considering."

Increased use of the various publications issued by the United States Government was noted by Miss Jessie M. Woodford at the public documents round table. This situation, she said, emphasized the need of improved cataloging and organization of the great amount of material which is issued daily from state and national printing offices. Miss Woodford said that these cannot be allowed to accumulate in an uncorrelated and heterogeneous mass but must be so arranged that the public can make instant and intelligent use of them.

As a result of a questionnaire sent out by the subcommittee, of which Miss Woodford is chairman, it was learned that of the 450 institutions ranking as depositories for government documents about one-third are public libraries. State, college, school and special reference libraries comprise the remainder. As an evidence of the practical educational value of this matter it was pointed out that the questionnaire showed that the greatest demand for government documents now comes from the high schools of the United States.

Hope was expressed that the Senate bill which provides for a library information service in the Bureau of Education would be passed at the present session of Congress. It was pointed out that there is needed in Washington a central bureau through which government publications may be distributed to the libraries with some discrimination instead of being sent out by scores of bureaux and departments.

## MODERATE TARIFF IN CANADA IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed the members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association just before sailing in the steamship Empress of Britain for Liverpool, en route for London, to attend the conference of Prime Ministers of the Empire. In presenting Mr. Meighen, J. H. Fortier, chairman of the Quebec branch of the association, drew the Prime Minister's attention to the fact that the port of Quebec should be getting much of the export business of the Dominion now going by way of American ports, but it was handicapped by high freight rates. Quebec, said Mr. Fortier, would like to see this state of affairs remedied in order that it might prosper as it should. The policy of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, said Mr. Fortier, was a "made-in-Canada" one—the development of Canadian industries to the limit, with efficient transportation facilities at the lowest possible rates.

Mr. Meighen, who was warmly greeted, said that he could not be expected to address such a gathering on a political subject because, if he did so, some of those sitting near him would feel very uncomfortable. Another thing, he was out of politics since Parliament closed, and on the mission on which he was embarking he was the representative of the whole Canadian people. He could say, however, that the policy enunciated by Mr. Fortier was the national policy, and he was a firm believer in it. He had always warmly advocated a made-in-Canada policy in regard to manufacturers, and

independence for the country in transportation matters. Such things were inseparable from the national integrity of Canada. If Canada did not remain independent in these things, it would not be independent as a nation long. Nevertheless, owing to the country's geographical position, complete independence was not possible. Only a moderate tariff could be maintained by Canada and it would be so limited for a great many years to come.

Mr. Meighen said he did not believe that the heavy freight rates now necessary would be maintained for very long and so retard prosperity. However, it was not possible to regulate freight rates so that one part of the country would benefit and the remainder of the Dominion pay for it. This problem was not so simple as it appeared in the city of Quebec. The Prime Minister then reminded his audience that only recently delegations on the subject of freight rates had waited on the government at Ottawa, pleading discrimination from the western and maritime provinces. The government had to take into consideration the consequence of interfering with freight and other tolls in any particular part of the country. These matters, too, were regulated by the Dominion Railway Commission. Unified Canada could compete for a share of the business of the world with the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

In conclusion, Mr. Meighen said that in the mission to the heart of the Empire, which he was undertaking, he would endeavor to interpret the wish of the whole people of Canada, and to embody in the proceedings of the conference the Dominion's point of view. He hoped that his welcome on returning would be as cordial as the farewell given him that day. The Prime Minister was given a great send-off, with fully a thousand supporters and friends on the pier to bid him bon voyage.

## THREE MEDICAL BILLS THAT FAILED

Measures in Illinois Legislature Which American Medical Liberty League Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three medical bills, introduced by Dr. J. A. Wheeler, backed by the allopathic school of healing, and vigorously opposed by the American Medical Liberty League and persons interested in drugless healing, failed of passage at the session just closed of the Illinois Legislature.

One of these bills passed the Senate and was getting down to final hearings in the House. It authorized the appointment of medical county health commissioners, to have the same powers as peace officers, to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health. This would have given the edicts of the Board of Health the force of laws, and provided positions for 102 doctors at salaries ranging from \$3000 to \$10,000 a year. This bill was vigorously advocated by Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner of Chicago, one of the leaders of the Thompson, or City Hall, faction of the Republican Party. Opponents of this faction saw in this bill an attempt to put more political berths at the disposal of the Thompson machine.

In the recent judicial election, the City Hall machine met with a severe defeat, the first in a number of years, and this was followed by the defeat of all its bills in the Legislature, including the health commissioner bill, during the rush of the final days of the session.

The other bills were aimed specifically at Christian Scientists. One would have prohibited Christian Science practitioners from accepting payment for treatments. The others would have made parents whose children passed away, without having been attended by a physician, liable to prosecution on a charge of murder. These bills were never pushed to any extent, and it is believed that the bill for medical county health commissioners was the only one the medical interests were really concerned to have enacted.

## SOCIALIST DEMANDS NEW YORK RECOUNT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Alderman B. C. Viadek, Socialist, has appealed to Mayor John F. Hylan to put an end to the 18 months' delay in the recount of ballots cast for Algonquin Lee and Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidates, in the aldermanic elections of November, 1919. Alderman Viadek urged the Mayor to order the Board of Aldermen to proceed at once with the recount of the votes so that the voters of the two districts involved might regain their rights, even though the term of the officials for whom they voted will expire in a few months. He called the Mayor's attention to the appropriation of \$2500 for the recount granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment five weeks ago and said that no meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which the matter was intrusted, had yet been held.

## ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN

AUGUSTA, Maine—Mrs. James Tillingham of Boston, executive chairman of the women's division of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, declared here that in organization lies the secret among women voters. "Without organization we cannot get results," said Mrs. Tillingham, "and I believe you can reach women only by helping them to understand politics, what politics is and making them feel that politics will be interested in them."

## AMHERST CLOSES ITS CENTENNIAL

Future of Education and College in World and National Structure Discussed at Closing Anniversary Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMHERST, Massachusetts—Tasks of colleges in general, and the duty of Amherst in particular, were described yesterday in the closing exercises which marked Centennial Day, the last day of Amherst College's celebration of her one hundredth anniversary. Among the degrees conferred was one of Honorary Master of Arts awarded to Jeffrey John Archer Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, and a descendant of Lord Jeffrey Amherst from whom the college took its name and who it glorifies in its college song.

In his address at the anniversary exercises, Alexander Melkielehn, president of Amherst, ventured to look forward into the next 100 years and to forecast the future history of education and of the world. So far as America is concerned, he said, it must change from being culturally dependent, and added the prediction that in the coming century the nation is destined "to make a culture and to cease from merely taking one which others made." This, he said, does not mean a change in point of view, in values and standards, unless the freedom and independence of education dictates. It will not mean dislike of all foreign culture but liking with discrimination.

"And so I dare to guess that in this coming century America will choose her way of life, will make a culture of her own," Dr. Melkielehn said. "And when she does she will not act from fear or hate or prejudice or spite. Rather, in mere objective ways, her fate will come upon her and she will see and take it gladly. One hundred million people here, linked by a common fate, must find a way of life."

## College and the World

Turning to the place of the college with relation to the new world independence of education and culture, Dr. Melkielehn made three prophecies. If there is not to be a racial aristocracy, he said, "democracy must have a dwelling place within our colleges." The colleges must remain in greater part Anglo-Saxon, he declared, but they must also be American, and instead of keeping apart from culture foreign to Anglo-Saxon, must welcome others. And if they do not come they must be brought, he urged.

"If in this coming century," the president continued, "our people are to care for individual lives, the college has a heavy part to play. The college is the top-most round of general education. Here taste for what is best must find its best expression. Hence wisdom must be found as nowhere else, wisdom about the ways and means of making lives successful. But more specifically there is an urgent task which colleges have much neglected in the past. We must have a conscious part in general national education. I do not know whether or not within 100 years the State will take us as her own. I dare not prophesy on matters such as that. But I do know that in all genuine meanings of the term, we are a people's college, and shall continue so to be. And we must share more deeply in the broader work of making younger people ready for their lives."

## Faith in Country

"And lastly, what of faith? Our country seeks to find its bearing, to get a grip upon some fundamental things in which it may have confidence. What will the college do to help? It must keep faith itself. Life is secure. Beneath the strife of men there are the common things for which both parties, with their partial wisdom, partial blindness, strive. The college must keep in closer touch with these than with the parties which by different ways are striving toward them. Amidst their doubts and differences men need today the sense of their agreements lying deep within themselves and in their world. Serenity and humor, good will and confidence, these are the qualities which colleges must keep in charge to serve their people. Men lose their poise in days like these, grow frightened by events which they themselves cannot control, take desperate means to save the situation by a single stroke; are willing just this once to put their faith aside to save it for all future time. And colleges must tell them, what the ages have to tell, that single strokes do not save worlds except for single moments. And if the faith is sacrificed today, it will cost more to win it back tomorrow. Here, it seems to me, the deepest task of liberal colleges is to put the parties in their proper place and keep them there."

## Centennial Dinner

At the centennial dinner which followed the anniversary exercises, Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives and member of the class of 1874, presided. He praised the liberal policy of Amherst College and declared that it college did not fit its students solely to earn a living but to live.

Julius J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, in a speech after the centennial dinner, said that the strife between England and France, lasting over 100 years, had been ended and that France, Great Britain and the United States were united for the same cause forever.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon the following: Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; John Mason Tyler, professor emeritus of biology at Amherst; George Daniels Olds, professor of mathematics and dean of Amherst; John Holland Rose, professor of naval history at Cambridge Uni-

versity, England; Julien Jacques Champeaux, director in the United States of the National Bureau of French Universities; Baron Naibu Kanda '79, professor of English in Peers School and Tokyo High Commercial School at Tokyo.

Degree for Rear Admiral Sims Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HOBOKEN, New Jersey—The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims at the semi-centennial exercises of Stevens Institute of Technology. The degree was conferred in absentia, contrary to custom, as Admiral Sims was still upon the ocean in his journey from England to the United States. Twenty-six honorary doctorates were included among the 129 degrees awarded. Charles M. Schwab, who had just received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering, addressed the graduating class.

Princeton Graduates 310 Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Four honorary degrees were conferred by Princeton University, 60 members of the graduate school received higher degrees and 310 men were graduated at the one hundred and seventy-fourth commencement exercises. Christopher Grant Lafarge, architect and secretary of the American Academy in Rome; John Kelman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York; Roland Sletor Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, and James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, received the honorary degrees.

The president, John Grier Hibben, announced that the endowment fund totaled \$3,520,601 and that 294 scholarships with an annual income of \$57,000 were now offered by the university.

## EDUCATION FOR NEGROES URGED

Georgia Committee on Church Cooperation Traces Causes of Industrial and Social Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—That the solution of the race problem lies in the advancement of education and enlightenment, is the announcement recently made by the members of the Atlanta committee on church cooperation which has been searching for some time for the remedy for the race problem which the south is facing.

The report states that the undesirable social conditions in the State may be directly traced to the fact that educational facilities have not been placed before the children of the State in the past, and makes an earnest plea for the cause of education in the future.

The report enumerates some of the evils which are the direct result of the lack of education, as the breaking of contracts, war between Capital and Labor, friction between the races, and failure to register and vote. The report pictures the condition in which the Negro child is educated, showing him facing a squalid alley from his doorway as an infant playing unguarded and untaught in the streets as a boy, and at last occupying a place in the stockade. Then the demand for farm labor causes his release and he is freed to threaten the danger and happiness of a farm home.

The report ends in a plea for adequate schooling facilities in every district and for every child, both black and white, and denies the truth of the statement that to educate a Negro is to make him unfit for work.

## FILIPINOS ASK FOR A PROTECTORATE

CALBOYAG, Province Samar, Philippine Islands—Many cases of men and to have been held in jail on minor charges for months without trial have been described here to the Wood-Forbes investigating commission. Complaints relating to the administration of justice are among the most numerous of criticisms made to the commission.

A week's trip throughout southern Luzon and adjacent islands brought out continued expressions of desire for independence. These, however, were accompanied in almost every instance by a request for a protectorate.

General Wood met with the most enthusiastic welcome of his trip at Gubat, capital of Sorsogon Province. Dozens of arches made of hemp and coconuts spanned the route. One banner was inscribed "Gardeners welcome commissioners."

## CHICAGO TRADE BOARD STARTS AN INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As a result of agitation for legislation, both in the State and in Congress, to regulate the Chicago Board of Trade, four committees have been appointed by the board of directors to investigate practices complained of by farmers organizations, and, if found necessary, prepare radical amendments to the trading rules, according to announcement made by Joseph P. Griffin, president of the board. A fight of several weeks' duration ended when two regulatory bills, backed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, failed of passage in the Legislature. The Tinchin bill is still under consideration by Congress. Committees appointed have been assigned to study manipulation of the market, indemnity trading, market news censorship and the question of eliminating private market wires.

## INAUGURATION OF YALE PRESIDENT

Dr. James Rowland Angell in Inaugural Address Makes Plea for More Generous Recognition of Scholar's Function

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Declaring that conditions resulting from the war have created a demand for teachers with which present facilities are wholly inadequate to cope, and that the cure, if cure there be, is to be found in better academic salaries, in more congenial conditions of work and a more generous recognition of the importance of the scholar's function by the public, Dr. James Rowland Angell, inducted on Wednesday as the fourteenth president of Yale University, delivered his inaugural address at the close of the regular commencement exercises and in the presence of representatives of sister universities in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and continental Europe.

The symbols of university authority were presented to the new president by the retiring president, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, who by virtue of the arrangement of the program also was able to confer upon Dr. Angell the Yale degree of Doctor of Laws before leaving the office which he had held for 22 years. The speakers at the inauguration besides Dr. Hadley were A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Director Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School. At the regular exercises 769 degrees in course were conferred and 15 honorary degrees.

Pointing out that the great university has become more and more international in scope, Dr. Angell, in his address, urged that enrichment and extension should consider quality rather than quantity. In achieving this he advised greater cooperation with the secondary schools, conceiving the high schools "not merely as sources of raw material for her purposes, but as institutions with which she shares the common task of training for citizenship."

Still more fundamental, however, Dr. Angell declared, in attracting exceptional men is the life and work of the college—leadership and ability among the faculty; scholarship and ideals among those upon whom the student body is to depend. He asserted that the colleges and universities of the nation "comprise essential features of our national character." Lacking, as the United States does in the strict sense, "a national system of education," the colleges and universities have had an added obligation to fill.

Pointing out that at the moment the higher institutions are also confronted with a crisis in lack of qualified teachers, Dr. Angell expressed fear that the community is not yet awakened to the danger of the falling away in attractiveness of the teaching career. The war showed the value of the university, he said, and awakened an appreciation which has been paradoxically manifested by drafting the leading teachers for business and industry, while filling the universities with more students.

Dr. Angell declared that scholarly and dispassionate study of great problems was never more urgent, and that "undoubtedly the tension is greatest in the fields of economics, politics and social theory."

The honorary degrees conferred were as follows:

Master of Arts—William Rose Betz, Yale 1907, poet at the recent commemorative exercises for Yale men in the war, associate editor of the Literary Review and the New York Evening Post; Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society; Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; James Gamble Rogers, architect of the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle, at Yale.

Doctor of Divinity—William James Hutchins, president of Berea College.

Doctor of Letters—George Bird Grinnell, author; Archibald Marshall, English novelist.

Doctor of Science—Hideo Noguchi, Rockefeller Institute; Madame Curie, discoverer of radium.

Doctor of Laws—Marcus H. Holcomb, war governor of Connecticut; Benjamin Nathan Carozo, judge of the Court of Appeals of New York; Sir Robert Jones, lecturer at the University of Liverpool; John William Davis, recently United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University for 22 years; James Rowland Angell, fourteenth president of Yale.

## Colby College

WATERVILLE, Maine—Three honorary degrees were conferred at the 100th commencement of Colby College yesterday, as follows: Doctor of Divinity: The Rev. Joseph Leishman

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Peacock, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the Rev. Arthur Benjamin Lorimer, Baptist clergyman of Portland, Master of Arts: Charles William Bradlee, teacher at a boys' school at Lawrenceville, N. J.

## Bates College

LEWISTON, Maine—Bates College awarded four honorary degrees at its annual commencement yesterday. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Clara Lucena Buswell, retiring dean of women; Arthur Gray Staples, editor of the Lewiston Journal, and Sir George Eulas Foster of Ottawa, a member of the Canadian Parliament and vice president of the First Assembly, League of Nations. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was awarded to William Frederick Bohn, professor of systematic theology at Oberlin College.

## INVITATIONS TO PRESS CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was announced yesterday that, in conformity with the request of a Senate resolution adopted on March 4, 1921, the Secretary of State has instructed the diplomatic officers of the United States to transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each of the governments to which they are accredited an invitation to send delegates to the Press Congress of the World, which is to meet in Honolulu from October 4 to October 14, 1921. Among the journalists who have accepted invitations to address the congress are:

James Wright Brown, of The Editor and Publisher, New York; H. L. Bridgeman, Brooklyn Standard-Union; K. Sugimura, Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun"; B. W. Fleisher, Japan Advertiser, Tokyo; Thales Coutoups, "Nea Ellas," Athens; Ludvig Saxe, "Verdens Gang," Christiania; Rustom N. Vachaghandy, "Sanj Vartaman," Bombay; Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, Central American Press Association, Guatemala.

Others of equal prominence will appear in the first formal program announcement, soon to be sent to the members of the congress. The names of two well-known newspaper men who will be the chief representatives of England and France respectively on the program will be made public in a short time.

## CITY PROTECTS WATER SUPPLY

ROCHESTER, New York—Rochester has planted 50,000 new trees this year along the shores of Hemlock and Vanadice lakes, the source of the city's water supply. Practically all of the shore line of both lakes is owned by the city and 875,000 pine trees have been planted to protect the lakes as well as afford an addition to the nation's wood supply.

## HOME BREW DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Home brew again met defeat in the State Senate on Tuesday when Gov. John J. Blaine attempted to have the amendments restored which had been added by the Assembly when it passed his bill by a vote of 17 to 8. The bill now goes to conference and a continued deadlock is expected.

## PRINCETON HONORS R. S. MORRIS

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred at Princeton's commencement yesterday upon Roland S. Morris, former United States Ambassador to Japan, and to Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale University.

## NATIONAL FOREST CONFERENCE PLANS

Importance of Protecting Timber Resources Emphasized by Charles Lathrop Pack—President Harding Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Forestry Association will shortly issue a call for a conference on forestry to be held in Washington in September. Charles Lathrop Pack, the president, announced yesterday after a talk with President Harding. Mr. Pack called on the President chiefly to thank him for his forest protection proclamation, which set people of the country to thinking more earnestly on the subject of forest preservation.

"Need of a national forest policy," said Mr. Pack, "is one of the biggest questions before the country. Senator McCormick has just introduced the Snell forest policy bill in the Senate. Hearings on the measure will be held before the House and Senate Committee in September, and the association will ask everybody interested to come to Washington for a conference and discussions on every phase of the subject."

"This country is the champion waster in many things. We have millions of idle acres in the east and the middle west that must be put to work growing forests. Why rely on the Pacific coast for timber? Why not grow it near the points of consumption? We can do it, and should."

There is not a business in the country today that can operate without forest products in one way or another. The situation is so serious that the business men of the country have taken up the question through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a committee to investigate forest conditions will make a tour to the Pacific coast and other sources of supply. The first meeting will be held in New York City next week.

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association is represented on the national forestry program committee that has taken up the question of forestry legislation, and has endorsed the Snell bill. Hundreds of other organizations have also endorsed it. The proposed forestry conference here will give a chance to express the best thoughts on the subject prior to the hearings before congressional committees."

"Stop the forest products, and business stops. President Harding is keenly interested in this important problem. Having been in the publishing business all his life, he needs no introduction to the paper pulp situation. If his Administration puts a national forest policy on the statute books, the coming generations will thank him as they will for no other one thing."

## YANKEE DIVISION REUNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans are being completed for a reunion on July 2 to 4 of the Twenty-Sixth Division, United States Army, known as the Yankee Division during the world war. The celebration will include a demonstration for Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, former commander of the division and reappointed head of the first army corps area, and a parade of the division on the Fourth of July. Those in charge of arrangements are busy preparing accommodation for the former soldiers returning for the reunion.



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OTHER RACES SIT  
IN ITALIAN CHAMBERSlovenes and Germans Have Been  
Elected to New Parliament.  
One German Announcing He  
Will Address It in GermanBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The twenty-sixth Legislature of the Italian Kingdom since Charles Albert granted constitutional government in 1848 meets under unusual conditions. For the first time for 50 years the number of the deputies has been increased, from 508 to 535, by the annexation of new provinces as the result of the late war. For the first time in Italian parliamentary history representatives of other races sit in the Italian Parliament. There have always been other races besides the Italian within the frontiers of the Italian Kingdom—many Albanians and some Greeks in the south, a group of Catalans at Alghero in Sardinia, a French-speaking population in the Aosta valley, two German colonies at Gressoney and in Val d'Aosta, and two Slovene settlements in the so-called "Mountain of the Slavs" near Cividale and in three communes of the Molise.

But these all told numbered only 252,600 and had no representatives of their own race in the Chamber. Now, however, two of these agglomerations, the Slovenes and the Germans, have received large additions by the annexation of Istria, Julian Venetia and the Upper Adige, and Slovene and German groups have been elected to the new Parliament.

**German Members' Claim**  
One of the German deputies has already announced his intention of addressing the Speaker in German, basing his claim upon that article of the standing orders, which permitted the French-speaking citizens of Italy to use their own language in Parliament—a privilege of which, in practice, they never avail themselves. Similarly, the Slovenes may attempt to speak in Slav, and thus the Tower of Babel would be revived at Montecitorio. But, as it is the object of deputies to be understood and reported, and as all the non-Italian deputies can speak Italian—indeed, one of the Germans from the Upper Adige is of Italian parentage, although violently anti-Italian—they will probably limit themselves to a single speech in their own idiom as a protest, and then lapse into the language understood of the other deputies and the reporters.

Similarly, a few years ago, an Irish member once addressed the House of Commons in Erse; but, finding that most of even his own compatriots did not understand him, he returned to the language of the Anglo-Saxons. However, the new Italian Chamber will be on a smaller scale, like the old Austrian Reichsrath, in that it will contain several different races, or like the Imperial German Reichstag, in which sat French Alsacians, Poles and a Dane by the side of the Germans. When Italy reorganizes Castellorosso and Rhodes, it is possible that a Greek deputy from those two islands may sit at Montecitorio. Tripoli and the Cyrenaias have their own Parliaments and are unrepresented in Rome.

**Socialist and Fascist Groups**  
After the novelty of racial groups, the next most interesting problem of the new Parliament is the attitude of the Socialists—a party 123 strong, besides the 15 Communists, who form their extreme Left Wing. The characteristic of the Socialists elected this time being their moderation—for Mr. Turati, who headed the poll at Milan, is the type of the 1921 Socialist deputy—it is possible that they may collaborate with the government, as Mr. Turati was invited to do 18 years ago. During the war a Socialist of a moderate type, Mr. Dissolati, accepted office in a coalition cabinet, of which even a Roman Catholic was also a member. Should indeed Mr. Nitti return to power, the entry of moderate Socialists into the cabinet would be probable. There are people, not Socialists, who think that even a Turati cabinet would be an advantage because it would give the Socialists a greater sense of responsibility and compel them to abandon criticism for construction.

There have been Socialist governments in other countries without the heavens falling. But in any case, the Socialists, from their numbers, are bound to play a considerable part in the present Parliament, especially as their noisiest members, who did nothing except shout, have fallen. At the opposite end of the scale, the Fascists now appear for the first time as a parliamentary party, with a leader, the redoubtable Mr. Mussolini, their chief organizer. They have announced their intention of avoiding violence in the Chamber, which otherwise would become a bear-garden, were they to indulge in attacks upon the Communists or the Communists upon them.

**An Imperialist Group**  
Should the Fascists join, as is probable, the Nationalists, with whom they have kindred ideas in foreign policy, both being expansionists, the result would be a compact imperialist group of nearly 40, which might have a certain influence. But it is understood, that Mr. Giolitti, as long as he remains Premier intends to keep Count Sforza at the Foreign Office, and Count Sforza is no Jingo. Indeed, the foreign policy of Mr. Mussolini—the Mediterranean for the Italians—could not be carried out by any conceivable foreign minister, for it would mean that Great Britain must evacuate

Malta (which, before the long occupation by the knights, formed part of the dominions of the Spanish kings, as well as Sicily) and that the French must abandon Corsica and Tunisia. Besides, the late elections again proved that the Italians are not imperialists, and the Socialists would never sanction. Whether that veteran politician will long remain in office is uncertain, for he has attained the objects which he sought when he took the premiership for the fifth time last June. But as, like Sir Robert Walpole in eighteenth century England, he has no passion but the love of power, he may be induced to stay at the head of affairs. There have been rumors of late that Baron Sonnino may be invited to issue from the retirement which he has observed since his fall in 1919. But it seems hardly likely that so confirmed a recluse will return to public life.

**The Roman Catholic Popular Party**  
Another party which may collaborate with the government is the Roman Catholic group, which has increased its numbers to 108, to the surprise of its own followers. It already is represented in the Cabinet by the Minister of War, and its influence is considerable. Like the Socialists, the Catholics may be trusted to oppose any alteration of the existing electoral law. Since the results of the elections did not reach the expectations of the Liberals, some Liberal journals and leaders, like Mr. Orlando, have been demanding a return to the old system of single-member constituencies.

But the reason why the Roman Catholics and the Socialists flourish more than the Liberals under "scrutin de liste" is that they take the trouble to organize and bring up their voters to the polls. Were the Liberal electors to show equal discipline and the Liberal leaders equal organization, the Liberal Party would win more seats. The fact is that 90 per cent of the Italian electors are not inscribed in any party, but are like sheep without a shepherd. Besides, the Liberals have no clear program, and a national Liberal coalition, from fear of alienating some of its members, must necessarily have a mainly negative platform. These are the chief reasons why the Liberals were not so successful as they might have been, and the real remedy is to organize, not to "tinker the machinery."

**The Silesian Dispute**  
Meanwhile the Franco-British dispute about Upper Silesia has had a bad effect here. Certain Italian journals have used it to sow discord between France and Great Britain, to the profit of Germany. Mr. Lloyd George and many English newspapers have unconsciously played the game of the German propaganda by the violence of their language, not reflecting that their words would be exaggerated here. Unfortunately, France is rarely a popular power in Italy, and this occasion has been eagerly seized by Germanophiles to make her less so. But the Upper Adige forms an insuperable barrier to a complete Italo-German agreement; while France, now that, after 17 years, she has sent a minister to the Holy See, and the Vatican a nuncio to Paris, should at least obtain the support of the papacy and the Roman Catholic party here.

Similarly, the Poles have done all possible to pacify Italian resentment at recent events in Silesia, and they were rather popular than otherwise before this incident occurred. A strong Poland is really to the interest of Italy as a barrier against the Germans and the Bolsheviks, while the papacy can scarcely fail to sympathize with these fervent Roman Catholics. Still, this Franco-British dispute has given the enemies of the alliance reason to blaspheme, and Count Sforza the occasion for again acting as a mediator between the British Achilles and the French Agamemnon. Were international difficulties conducted, as before the war, by professional diplomats, trained to command their tongues, and not, as now, by parliamentary gladiators, these incidents would not occur.

WORKERS DENOUNCE  
A LABOR GOVERNMENTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—After heated discussion, extending over four days, the state conference of the Australian Labor Party adopted the executive's report, which contained severe censure of the state Labor Government, over which the executive claims control, for having adjourned Parliament for seven months to admit of the visit of John Storey, the state Premier, to London. Notice was given by a delegate of his intention to move a resolution designed to determine, once for all, in case of difference between the executive and the government, which should prevail.

The government was asked to repeal the act giving preference in employment to returned soldiers, in order that Unionists might enjoy undisputed preference. At the ballot for office-bearers, Alderman Lambert, Lord Mayor of Sydney, was reelected president of the conference executive. In his time he has been a farm laborer, shoemaker, and fencer, and he has a thorough grip of the rural work performed by the members of the Australian Workers Association. He is also a very capable chairman, maintaining order even in turbulent assemblies. To these qualities he mainly owes his reelection.

James H. Catts, his principal opponent, failed to secure appointment as interstate delegate. His candidate for the presidency, H. J. Mitchell, was also turned down by a majority of 40 out of 250 votes cast.

GREECE AS PIVOT OF  
NEAR EAST AFFAIRSProposal for Franco-Turkish  
Accord Having Miscarried,  
Allies' Hope Rests in Mr.  
Venizelos' Recall to PowerBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The breakdown of the proposed Franco-Turkish accord, which was drawn up at London, but was rejected at Ankara, put an end to the armistice. Certain consequences of this failure of French policy in respect of the Kemalists are noted in France.

It had been generally supposed that the government of Ankara was perfectly willing to come to terms with France, who has been much more favorable in her attitude toward Turkey than has England. At one moment it appeared that there was a real desire for an accord. What was called the policy of "moderation" of the Turks in Anatolia was praised. That the Ankara council should have repudiated Bekir Sami Bey, who had treated with France, was an unexpected turn of events which seems to indicate that whatever moderation there may have been has now been abandoned.

**French Circles Hopeful**  
Nevertheless French official circles are still hopeful, pointing out that negotiations are laborious and complicated in the Orient, and a definite rupture by no means follows. But the conditions demanded by the Turks are unacceptable, and the modifications to the accord alters its whole character. In France it is affirmed that it is the failure of the Greek offensive that is responsible for the difficulties and the prolonged sacrifices that France may be obliged to suffer in Cilicia. This offensive caused the Turks to associate themselves more closely with the Bolsheviks, who are alleged to be using their influence to prevent an understanding between Turkey and France. The collapse of the offensive gave the Nationalist Turks exalted notions, and led them to exaggerate their pretensions to a point that France could not tolerate.

Writing purely from the French viewpoint, it should be said that it is the opinion here that the Greeks would not have undertaken this offensive unless they had been pushed or encouraged by British diplomacy. The French government believes it appreciated the situation better in advising a compromise with the Turks. That France desires to bring these hostilities to an end is certain. There is professed a belief in the "moderation" of a considerable section of the Turks who accepted war only to liberate territories to which the Greeks laid claims; and Mustafa Kemal is represented as belonging to this more reasonable party. He signed an accord with Russia in March in order to strengthen the Nationalist position, but he opposed the xenophobia of his compatriots. Moreover he showed some fear of Soviet activities and endeavored to stop propaganda in Turkey and Asia.

**Extremists Stronger**  
It was, however, inevitable that the Turkish extremists, the more fanatic Nationalists, should become stronger in consequence of the military and diplomatic successes. The Greek reverses and the French and Italian desire for an accord gave them a preponderant influence. This meant an end of any compromise that might have been looked for. The hostility toward France as well as toward Greece is said to have been fostered by both German and Russian propaganda, and by Turkish partisans of these two powers. The antagonism directed against France and Italy, which was disarmed at the moment of the London conference, was again awakened after the signature of the Franco-Turkish accord, perhaps in part in consequence of the Franco-Turkish accord, and its ratification was therefore rendered difficult, probably impossible.

What are the intentions of this violent party? It clearly intimates that the French press has used such language about Turkey that the hatred of the French for the Turks cannot be doubted. Why then should France have suddenly become more friendly toward the Turks, and why should an accord be sought in Cilicia? The Turks reply that it is obviously because France cannot spare the necessary troops for Cilicia. She desires to conserve her interests in Cilicia, while utilizing her troops on the Rhine. The Turks therefore feel themselves in a strong position. They ask that three questions should be plainly answered before the ratification of any accord. Why should France prefer an armistice to a veritable peace? Why should France wish to control the Baghdad railway—is it in order to bring back her troops when she pleases? Why should France consider herself entitled to the riches of Cilicia? This is the interrogative case of the Nationalists.

**Nationalists Indifferent**  
There is assuredly no real sympathy either with German or with Russian aims. The Nationalists are indifferent to these things. They will use the aid of Bolshevism if necessary, but they are pursuing their own aims and not those of other countries. These Turks seek a great Islamic confederation which would comprise Anatolia, Persia, Afghanistan, and even extend to India. The British, whose interests are at stake, perfectly understand this policy.

The situation is embarrassing, and it is rendered more so in consequence of the apparent weakness of the Greeks under Constantine. With the defeat of Mr. Venizelos, Greece has not been wholeheartedly supported by the British and has been positively

opposed by the French. Thus it is difficult in present circumstances either to adopt a vigorous policy against the Nationalists, who have profited by the discomfited of the Allies and the weak and changing policy of France and England; or on the other hand to come to terms with them, now that their fanaticism has been excited by their successes.

**A Difficult Task**  
It would appear that only Mr. Venizelos is capable of bringing order out of this chaos. The internal situation in Greece as well as the external military situation is grave.

There are labor troubles and there are political convulsions. As for the financial position, it has gone from bad to worse. The Greek drachma, which was worth more than the franc, has dropped 50 points, that is to say, it has fallen to half its former value. Mr. Venizelos is personally deeply grieved at the unhappy fate which is overtaking his country. Should he return, and this is certainly possible in the near future, though he himself is not seeking to thrust himself back upon those who somewhat lightly and ungratefully chose King Constantine, he will have an exceedingly difficult task, which perhaps even he can hardly fulfill unless he has the unreserved support of the Allies.

From all the information which is available it would appear that his recall offers the only possible solution, not only from the point of view of Greece, which is a prey to internal troubles, but from the point of view of the Allies, who can neither make terms with the Turks nor impose their dictates upon these fanatics of Anatolia.

TRADE CONCESSIONS  
OFFERED BY RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia.—At a time when the question of concessions of a diverse kind from the Soviet Government are very much on the tapis, a few particulars about the goods and areas available for such concessions may be of interest.

It is evidently the Obj and Irtysh basin which heads the list of concessions to be granted in the more immediate future. Of this immense basin, which extends between 50 and 75 degrees northern and 60 and 85 degrees eastern, far more than half is covered with primeval forest, consisting principally of fir, pine and cedar, although birch is also found more especially in the southern portion. Although these colossal forests only have been very little explored, an estimate of 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 hectares should not be excessive.

Exploiting the whole of these forests is naturally out of the question for the more immediate future. A strip of 15-20 kilometers' depth of either side of the river Obj has been singled out for exploitation. This strip of 15 kilometers' depth will furnish a forest area of some 18,000,000 hectares in districts round the rivers Irtysh, Obj, and Tasa, which will be easily accessible from the trans-Siberian railway and the polar sea. The rivers in question have no waterfall, whatever, for their springs in the Altai mountains to their mouths in the Arctic Ocean; they are, in fact, trafficable for the same steamers over a distance of over 4,000 kilometers.

These forests do not represent the only commodities for concession by the Soviet Government. There are minerals in abundance: platinum in the lamala peninsula and coal deposits at the nether course of the Jenisey, which in quality vie with the best Newcastle coal. The graphite deposits also offer immense prospects of exploitation and are considered the richest in the world, but owing to their out-of-the-way location they have hitherto not been properly examined and prior to the war the exports barely amounted to 1000 tons graphite per annum.

The Barabinsk steppes will be able to supply all kinds of food, grain, meat, butter, vegetables, for the workmen to be engaged in the exploitation of this vast natural wealth of Siberia, and the transport by water will offer no difficulties.

EFFORT TO TAX  
TIJUANA GAINSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Whether profits made by American citizens outside the United States to wit, Tijuana—are subject to United States income taxation, will be decided soon by internal revenue officials here. Meanwhile, a sizable fortune, banked by the operators of the Tijuana race track and concessions, has been tied up by the revenue collector for this district.

The following amounts, the property of their claimants, have been distrainted: Marvin Allen, \$125,404.58; Frank Beyer, \$295,425.15, and Carl Withington, \$105,425.39. It is said these men claim exemption because the money was made on alien soil. All are American citizens, and the revenue collection department contends all citizens are required to report income, no matter from what source it may be obtained.

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ous Solidarity and Loyalty"  
Among the Striking Coal  
Miners in South WalesBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

CARDIFF, South Wales.—Journeying up and down the valleys of South Wales among the mining villages that destroy the beauty of the Welsh hills, the most impressive thing that one meets with is the really marvelous solidarity and loyalty of the miners in the coal dispute.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is well aware that announcements in the press report a great deal of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the dispute, with the officials for their insistence upon a national pool, about which the miners themselves, it is alleged, are not over-keen, with the unwillingness of the leaders to take a ballot vote, and that a general feeling of "let us get back to work" is being shown. It can only be said in reply that those responsible for discovering the weak attitude of the Welsh miners must have moved about in entirely different circles from the writer, who finds it difficult to believe that talk of compromise or surrender could find expression among the little groups of miners, to be seen almost at any hour, which are such a characteristic of the mining communities when the mines lay still and idle.

## Morale of Strikers

Without the slightest hesitation an impartial inquirer into the morale of the strikers would say that the men, and women, were as determined to resist the employers' proposals now as they were during the first days of the dispute, when passions ran high and there were threats of complete cessation of the pumping operations, so necessary to keep intact the coal face, the main headings and ventilation shafts.

The opinions of the leaders one knows; in fairness to the London press (commendably fairer to the miner than the journals circulating almost exclusively in South Wales) let it be said that he is given reasonable opportunity of stating his case. The writer has, therefore, attempted to ascertain the arguments of the rank and file, how the struggle appears and appeals to the working collier himself, and particularly to the man who is not worried over much with politics, with nationalization of the industry, but is simply and solely concerned with the present struggle in so far as it directly concerns his daily bread and butter.

It is an easy matter to pursue this point of view too closely, to emphasize, or to attach too great an importance to it, because, as has been pointed out to readers of The Christian Science Monitor on more than one occasion, in consequence of the work of the Labor College and its system of tutorial classes, there are an increasing number of miners taking up the study of social and economic questions, who consequently in course of time take an active interest in politics.

## The Non-Political Miner

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are also aware of the tremendous strides made by the propagandists in favor of "joint control" of the mining industry by the miners themselves. So that the non-political miner, in the South Wales coal field, at all events, is a fading quantity; he is still to be found, however, and in view of the oft repeated assertion that the present dispute is inspired by political motives carefully concealed, that as a purely industrial quarrel it would be easy and rapid of solution, it is worth knowing what he has to say about a matter that is fast destroying the industrial life of the British nation.

The miners' attitude toward the problem as a whole is best summed up as expressed to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by a working miner, who said: "It is no worse to be starved to death on strike than to be starved to death while at work." In reply to an inquiry as to the attitude of the miners generally, the answer was equally terse: "The miners are as solid as granite." And investigation certainly bore out the correctness of the statement; there is revealed not the slightest indication of breaking away from the fight, for the miners are convinced beyond argument or dispute, that the employers' offer means a wage that fails to guarantee to them a subsistence level, and would place them in much lower standard than that obtaining in pre-war days.

Indeed, every argument concerning wages standards, bonuses, and extras, is ultimately compared to and based upon the 1914 basis; and try as one might, there is no getting away from it. It was the privilege of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to examine a number of "pay dockets," a little slip with the various amounts to which the miner is entitled—recorded thereon, and the correspondent was forcibly reminded

of the mild rebuke recently administered to Lord Weir by Evan Williams, chairman of the Mining Association.

## Lord Weir's Mistake

The noble lord, himself an able man of business, had submitted a scheme, it will be remembered, which might form a basis of discussion, in which he suggested the exploration of avenues not previously discussed. Mr. Williams' rebuke took the form of telling Lord Weir that he had made the mistake of imagining that the mining industry, its wages, its costs were simple in character, whereas the industry was really a very complicated piece of business, and only understood by those actually engaged in it.

The only reply, and one that comes freely to the lips of the miners in the industry is: "Who has made it so?" For over 20 years the miners have endeavored to simplify matters by the adoption of flat rates, by merging the standard rates, the percentages, the bonuses, and any number of other factors that go to make up the weekly wage into one definite figure; and the persistence with which the miners have urged this course has only been equalled by the manner in which the employers have resisted the overtures made to them.

It is not proposed to pay a flat rate that would cover all the different thicknesses of coal seams; one seam is more difficult to work than another of corresponding thickness, and a four-foot seam is obviously, other things being equal, easier to manipulate than a two-foot seam. These are not the things complained of, but the intricate and elaborate details that tend themselves to abuse and which form subject matter of argument between the workman and the colliery management on pay day.

GREAT INTEREST IN  
TASMANIAN SHIPPINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—In pursuance of its policy to establish a state-owned cargo service between Tasmania and the Australian states, the Tasmanian Government recently purchased a steel steamer of 2500 tons dead-weight capacity, now building in Holland. The purchase price is £49,000, including alterations to comply with the requirements of the Australian Navigation Act. The new steamer has been acquired for several thousand pounds less than the state government paid last year for a vessel of similar capacity built 30 years ago.

Since the government decided to enter the shipping trade there has been a wonderful amount of interest shown by the private companies in Tasmanian affairs, and there is now an amplitude of tonnage available, a striking contrast to the experience of the past few years. The government policy is not to cut rates, and also not to charge more than is necessary to cover the cost of providing the service, which has been inaugurated for the purpose of insuring the primary producers ready access to market, and to make them independent of companies controlled outside of Tasmania.

## FRUIT STEAMERS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Addition of 10 steamers to the intercoastal trade to take care of fruit shipments is the plan of the American Shipbuilding Company, according to advices received here recently. All the vessels will be 3800 dead-weight tons. The present plans contemplate the reorganization of an operating company to handle the ships and make arrangements with the fruit growers for shipping their product. If the cargo offerings of fruit here are sufficient to warrant the ships calling, San Diego will be made a port of call, it is understood.

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CHANGING DUBLIN'S  
CIVIC ADMINISTRATIONBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In a letter to the press from Alderman T. W. Cosgrave, who is acting Lord Mayor of Dublin in the absence of Alderman O'Neill in the United States of America, he explains the reason why the corporation recently asked the citizens for prompt payment of the current year's rates. He says that the British Government has withheld the payment of funds collected by imperial taxation for services provided by the corporation and has also failed to pay the rates due on government property. The municipal exchequer has thereby been depleted by thousands of pounds in excess of the extra rates which had to be levied last year.

Commending the efficiency and economy exercised by the municipal council under such circumstances, Alderman Cosgrave says that the whole civic administration is being reorganized, and proceeds to show that the rise in rates is not peculiar to this country. In several English and Welsh boroughs they have increased, since 1914, by 140 per cent. to 163 per cent, while in Dublin and Belfast they have practically doubled.

Referring to the recent statements on behalf of the authorities that there would be "millions" available for local government if accounts were submitted to audit, Alderman Cosgrave points out that the total sum allotted by the British Government for local government in Ireland, amounts only to £1,650,000. This sum having been withheld now for nearly two years there should be about £3,000,000 available. But from this the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to deduct all sums decreed for criminal and malicious injuries, and as these already amount to something like £6,000,000 it is obvious that for every one of the government's "millions" Ireland would first have to pay two or more millions.

Whether the county councils are within their rights in refusing to submit their books to local government board auditors or not, is about to be tested in a case unique in the history of Irish courts of law. The Attorney-General, at the instance of a number of ratepayers, has issued a writ against the chairman, vice-chairman, and members of the Kildare County Council, asking for a declaration that the defendants are acting unlawfully in refusing to submit their books for audit to the local government board, as formerly, and that they are wrong in charging a rate to make up for sums lost in respect of the agricultural grant which the government has withheld. The plaintiffs further seek an injunction against the members of the council, and a declaration that they be held responsible, jointly and severally, for all sums lost in respect of the financial year ending March 31, 1921, owing to their alleged wrongful and illegal acts.

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## SINGLE POLICY NEED OF BRITISH LABOR

Whole Question Regarded as One of Interpretation, Extremist Leaders Making the Most of the Situation

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The industrial situation continues to proceed from bad to worse, and, even if the coal dispute is settled at an early date, it must necessarily take some time before the country can settle down with any degree of equanimity to the conduct of its ordinary normal operations.

There are two things which stand out clear amid the labyrinth of divided councils, decisions and activities: the first, the complete absence of any definite and settled policy among the trade union movement as a whole, or even in an industry; the second, the fact that the unofficial works committees and ships stewards' organizations have still left to them sufficient "kick" to create a great deal of noise and inconvenience. It will be recalled that these unofficial bodies were responsible for much agitation and anxiety during the critical days of the war, not the least agitated and anxious being the duly elected and accredited officials of the unions themselves, many of whom lost complete control and authority because of the aggressive tactics of the local committees and the fact that these local movements frequently succeeded in obtaining their demands when their national officers had failed.

The simple truth is that many of the trade union leaders who had served their day and generation were wanting in zeal and energy, and were entirely out of touch with the new idea then beginning to assert itself throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Whether that modern outlook on life, which is the chief characteristic of the "young men in a hurry" in the trade union world, is good or bad, is for the moment beside the point; the truth is that there is probably an element of both, and the task of the earnest social reformer is to extract the wheat from the chaff and, from the mass of conflicting opinions and expressions of thought, to select that which is good for the common weal and pursue relentlessly irrespective of sneers or jeers of the multitude.

### Extremists Not in Power

One need not search too deeply to find revealed a steady body of moderate tendencies in the ranks of trade unionists, yes, even among the most "advanced" unions, plodding unceasingly for a return to a normal condition. Despite the walls of the press, the extremists are not in demand, they do not determine the policy of the unions, and, generally speaking, there is a growing tendency, particularly among sensational journals, to give publicity and to credit the activities of these gentry with a prominence and importance to which they are not rightly entitled.

It is the easiest thing in the world to fix up a meeting, to carefully select speakers who are "of the faith," and pass resolutions demanding immediate world revolutions. The experienced trade union leader worth his salt does not oppose proposals "crying for the moon"; what he does is to make certain that he whose voice is loudest is elected to a committee appointed to arrange for the transport, and is detailed to explain to a subsequent meeting the nature and reasons for delay.

### Unions' Lack of Settled Policy

The writer has the honor and the privilege of the friendship of a number of very estimable people in the British Labor movement whose zeal, impetuosity and revolutionary ardor have been very considerably modified by the tempering winds of experience and responsibility. What has given the unofficial workshop committees new life and aroused the latent energies is the fact already referred to, namely, an entire absence of settled policy among the unions.

For instance, both the transport workers and the National Union of Railwaymen, possibly in consequence of the pressure being exerted from rank and file meetings, have endeavored to recover somewhat their lost prestige in Labor circles, declaring an embargo on coal used for certain purposes. The instruction circulated to their members by the transport workers' executive simply teems with difficulties of interpretation, and can have no other effect than to create trouble and chaos, and provide endless discussion and disputation as to the class of coal which has to remain untouched.

The original intention granted to services of public utility complete immunity from the embargo; but as the stocks in the country began to fall and supplies from the continent and the United States had to be requisitioned, the "blockade" has been tightened sufficiently to make confusion worse confounded. The position is rendered farcical by the circumstance that the government is buying coal from Germany, a vivid contrast to the speeches which enabled honorable members of the House of Commons to be returned at the last general election.

### Transport Workers' Troubles

The troubles of the Transport Workers Federation are not confined to the anomalies arising out of the executive's instructions in support of the miners; the federation is faced with the extraordinarily ludicrous position of having to support the members of the National Union of Ship Stewards, Cooks, Butchers, and Bakers

in their fight against the shipowners, while the members of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union have agreed to accept the terms which the former union rejects. Both unions are affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation, and Robert Williams, therefore, finds himself in the unique position of having to support two conflicting policies.

When the question of a reduction in wages was mooted some time ago, a series of conferences, representing all the men who go down to the sea in ships, eventually agreed to a reduction, which was a compromise on the figures originally proposed by the owners. Representatives of the catering branch refused to bind themselves to the agreement, with the result that not a few first-class liners find themselves sailing either with a scratch staff of stewards, bakers and so forth, or with their staff considerably reduced.

### Conflicting Objectives

The traditional objection of the Englishman not to work with "black-leg" labor is being sorely strained, because the conditions against which his colleagues of the forecable are contending are just those to which he has given consent. Matters are very little better on the railways; men have been dismissed on the Caledonian Railway for refusing to move coal under circumstances which have failed to excite the indignation of fellow members on other sections of the railway system.

The whole question is one of interpretation, which brings one back to the point originally under discussion: that, given opportunity and any "just or reasonable cause," the irresponsible elements have just sufficient influence, when coupled with their energy and ability, to create difficulties and trouble by spasmodic, if brief, cessations of work.

## MINER'S SPEECH IN A LONDON MANSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The great miners' strike has caused widespread interest and discussion, and Lady Markham, herself a large mine owner, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor her object in opening her drawing-room for a friendly debate on the subject.

"You see," she said, "the matter is no doubt very technical. I—and I think most of the public, perhaps naturally—think that the miners are well, selfish in trying to hold up the whole country as they are doing just at this time when a revival of trade is so necessary. On the other hand, I am willing to believe there may be things to be said on the other side, so I sent out invitations to my friends and to members of women's political bodies to come and hear the points put by a working miner."

The beautiful drawing-room of Lady Markham's house in Portland Place was packed to its utmost capacity when the hostess took the chair and introduced Mr. Clark, a working miner. Some of the audience seemed disappointed that he was not in his workday clothes, instead of being painstakingly clean, and arrayed in light gray "reach-me-downs."

Mr. Clark stated his case forcibly and eloquently, but it must be confessed that he was not very convincing, and made mistakes on several matters of fact. He failed to make out a case for a state subsidy to keep up miners' wages, and could not suggest any reason why mines which cannot be made to pay should be kept open.

Some amusement was caused by a working woman with a strong Yorkshire accent, who roundly accused the miners of gross selfishness in depriving her and her children of the necessary coal. The discussion was conducted on moderate and temperate lines, but Lady Markham asked if she might vacate the chair, "because," she said, "you will all talk at once, and I can't stop you!" A gentleman with a strong voice and a persuasive manner was able to keep the debaters within limits, and at the close, Mr. Clark was heartily thanked, though, as the Yorkshire woman observed, when she shook hands: "You've not convinced us!"

### NEGRO CONFERENCE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Harding has approved the twelfth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held in Detroit, Michigan, beginning on next Sunday, and informed the organization's secretary that he will proceed further along the lines of his April message to Congress, in efforts to bring about better relations between the white and Negro races and cooperation between intelligent and broad leaders of both. He requested that he be informed of the transactions of the convention and of any helpful proposals for the development of a constructive policy.

### MADDERN BILL APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Madden bill now pending in Congress, providing for a limitation of \$3,500,000,000 on the annual expenditures of the United States Government and also for the repeal of the excess profits tax and so forth, has been approved by the National Republican Club.

## MOVEMENT TOWARD WORLD REVOLUTION

Duke of Northumberland Sees Conspiracy to Overthrow International Capital in Irish Revolt, Coal Strike and Sovietism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the present chaotic state of affairs in Ireland, the Russian revolution and its appalling results, and the miners' strike now taking place in England, are the outcome of a great conspiracy to destroy the national capital in order to



On their pilgrimage to Plymouth, descendants of a friendly tribe

put international capital in its place, is the conclusion come to by the Duke of Northumberland, who has published in pamphlet form the statements he put before the members of both Houses of Parliament at the House of Commons on May 11.

Referring to Ireland, the pamphlet states that the present revolutionary movement has lost its purely national aspect, and forms part of the worldwide movement toward world revolution. The connection is traced of an Irish movement with various foreign revolutionary societies, whose real objects, it is stated, were the destruction of the state and property, though openly founded on the ideas of patriotism and nationalism. The Jacobin Club in 1792 sent emissaries to Ireland and formed the "United Irishmen" and in 1803 this society, with the "corresponding societies" in England, were suppressed by the government. Attempts were made later to form other societies and in 1853 the foundation of the Fenian Society developed under the name of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, who stated that "an entire revolution is necessary, which will restore the country to its rightful owners, the people."

In 1870, Karl Marx openly advocated the fostering of revolution in Ireland as being the most vulnerable part of the British Empire. The Irish Republican Brotherhood has been an active force in America since 1867 and has always played an influential part in Irish politics, and under its constitution branches exist in England and Scotland.

### Sinn Fein Before the War

The next important date was when Bolshevism was founded in 1903 at a meeting of the "All Russian Democratic Association" in London, at which Mr. Lenin was present. The Irish National Council was also formed in Ireland at that time by Arthur Griffiths, and two years later changed its name to Sinn Fein. A campaign was conducted before the war by Sir Roger Casement in favor of an alliance of Sinn Fein with Germany, and the Indian revolutionary movement established by the Irish Republican Brotherhood in America was also one of the Sinn Fein pre-war activities.

The Sinn Fein movement is not based on any national grievance but, according to the message of the provisional government of the "Irish Republic" to former President Wilson, is opposed not to English misgovernment, but to English government in Ireland. In order to assist Sinn Fein to make its way in Ireland, one step taken was the formation, in 1910, of the National Boy Scouts by Countess Markiewicz, which became a training school for rebels.

### The Chief Impulse

James Connolly, the pamphlet states, was the chief impulse to Sinn Fein's increasing power, and he was responsible for the foundation of the citizen army. The union of this force with the Irish Volunteers has created a revolutionary force largely inspired with anarchical doctrines. During the war Sinn Fein relied on the victory of Germany, but when it became evident that Germany would not be able to establish Irish independence at the Peace Conference, the importance of developing the union of Sinn Fein with the Irish Revolutionary Party was seen in order to secure recognition in Europe and develop plans for concerted action with English Labor. It is claimed that negotiations are proceeding to establish a treaty between Soviet Russia and Sinn Fein for recognition of the Irish Republic.

An article published in the Communist Review for May, 1921, states that the struggle of Irish peasants and workers against capitalism in Ireland takes an international character, and, for the time being, although Sinn Fein laborers are just as much exploited by Sinn Fein employers as are British miners by British mine-owners, the class struggle is smothered by the urgency of the fight against foreign oppression. "The national rebellion," it says, "draws to itself all the revolutionary forces, and, indeed, to a large extent takes upon itself the character of a revolt against capitalism, since the British Government is so obviously the executive committee of the big financial interests."

"The small capitalists and farmers of Ireland find themselves arrayed against British capitalism much in the same way (although not for the same reasons) as the peasant proprietors of Russia found themselves arrayed against Tsardom. And the laborers and wage-earning peasants,

swept perforce into the vortex of national struggle, merge their local class antagonisms into one stupendous hate of the enemy over the water."

A Common Enemy

If this analysis be approximately correct, it follows that the awakened masses of British workers must find themselves brought more and more into line with their fellow workers in Ireland. For the enemy in both cases is the same. As their own struggle develops it will compel them to draw closer and closer to all the insurrectionary elements fighting against British imperialism, and make common cause with them for its final overthrow. Assuredly, British capitalism stands or falls with British imperialism."

A correspondence file was seized recently at the Dublin headquarters of Sinn Fein propaganda, containing papers showing that while Sinn Fein is campaigning in the United States for recognition of the Irish Republic its leaders are seeking the cooperation of Bolshevik Russia. The Duke of Northumberland has in his possession the text of a proposed treaty between the so-called Irish Republic and Soviet Russia, the treaty containing 15 clauses and being binding for 10 years. Under the treaty, Ireland obtains arms from Russia, permission is given for Irish leaders to study military and naval problems in Russia, and it provides for sending Irish business men to Russia and the use of Russian diplomatic pouches.

PRIVY COUNCIL AND DOMINION DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Louis Alexander Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, took advantage of his visit to Toronto, when he received an honorary degree from the Provincial University, to state the attitude of his native Province as to the abolishing of appeals from Canada to the Privy Council in England. His speech was all the more interesting because W. E. Roney, Attorney General of Ontario, whose office is almost within hearing of Convocation Hall, where Mr. Taschereau spoke, is one of the pioneers in the movement to abolish the appeal.

"I will venture to say that in a country such as ours, which is blessed with minorities, the Privy Council is the protection of those minorities," said the Quebec Premier. "Solidarity for minorities is not unknown to British fair play and constitutional principles. The appeal to the Privy Council is a tie, one of the last ties we are sometimes told, between Canada and the mother country."

"I will ask you to grant that, in Canada, inhabited by the two great races, English and French, each retaining its ethnic traditions and ideals, uniformity of law is an impossibility. I am well aware that some have advocated an all-Canadian code. When Canada was ceded to England, the British statesmen of 1763 understood the impossibility of imposing even on the little group of 60,000 Frenchmen left in Canada their own civil laws. British wisdom and foresight prevailed then and our ancestors retained their heritage."

"Now, we are 2,000,000 with nearly two additional centuries of a peaceful and undisturbed exercise of these laws. Can it be expected that the time for a change has arrived? When so many conflicts of a racial, religious or ethnic nature are liable to arise, have we not all a greater sense of security from the fact that the decisions to be rendered will come from the men who preside over the Privy Council, men remote from our local strifes and disputes, unprejudiced by their surroundings?"

## THE PENOBSCOT INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Two Penobscot Indians, Newell Tomah and John P. Ramco, are now making their way in a birch-bark canoe from their island home, above Bangor on the Penobscot River, along the coast of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to Plymouth, where they will play their part in the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The Indian community to which they belong is the remnant of a once powerful people that dominated the northeastern part of North America. A branch of the great Algonquians, the Tarratinos or Penobscots num-

bered thousands, yet today scarcely a handful of four hundred remain. For nearly a century they have only held their own, numerically.

In 1785, the Penobscots in a treaty with the English and Colonial governments reserved this island and 37 others on the river, and since 1669, when the warring Mohawks swept down upon them with tomahawk and firebrand, they have resided there more or less permanently as the swift current that swept all sides made it an advantageous retreat from the attack of their enemies.

There are many definitions given Penobscot, which was euphonized from the Indian word Panawabskek, but in the tribal tongue it means "a rocky place." The island is a little more than a mile long by half a mile wide, comprising perhaps 350 acres, and peopled wholly by the descendants of those hardy warriors who helped to make Colonial history. They present an ethnological picture that is both unique and interesting. They are an industrious, self-supporting people, with a trust fund of more than \$50,000, which was originally \$71,000. From the interest on this principal and the revenue on shore rental to log companies they manage to meet their annual expenditures, which average about \$8000. This budget includes the salaries of officers, agents, and priest, improvement on schools, church, roads, and miscellanies. They boast local autonomy, and since the time of Tomah and Neptune, that stormy period between 1839 and 1866, when at last the Legislature had to take a hand, they have elected, every two years, a governor, Lieutenant-governor, captains, counselors, and a representative to the state Legislature.

The 400 Penobscots represent nearly all the traditional 25 families, and it might be assumed that this tribe, as well as their contemporary tribe of Passamaquoddy at Pleasant Point, near Eastport, have been developed along independent lines, since their social structure may be said to have been obsolete for 50 years. Gradually, the grouping into clans is being discarded and the molding into an integral economic unit encouraged.

Tribal customs, ceremonies and organizations are nearly extinct, and for a decade tribal dress has been practically unknown, except as used in ceremonials and rituals. Instead, the younger generation have assimilated Anglo propaganda and conventions, affect tailor-made clothes and speak English more fluently than their mother tongue, for today the full-blooded Penobscot can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Many students have matriculated at Carleton but few have ever been graduated. This might have been due chiefly to the rigorous discipline and the curbing of tendencies acquired through active association with their white brothers, that the average reservation does not beget. Mr. Friedman, superintendent emeritus of Carleton, told the writer that they would not accept Penobscot students finally, as they seldom completed their term.

To the Indian in general, Carleton was a wonderful institution. It embodied a social philosophy not to be

tested by the illustrious few it produced in its heyday, so much as by the mass of unconstructive exponents it gave forth to work as a leaven among the aborigines. The Penobscots felt its influence, but it is to be deplored that a higher education cannot be instituted in their own midst. True, some of them attend the high school across the river and also matriculate at the University of Maine at Orono. They show an aptitude in all branches that is well above par.

They live in modern dwellings with modern household equipment and pianos are not uncommon. The making of beautiful baskets from strips of pounded brown ash is the main industry among the women. The men are considered the most expert of rivermen and are in great demand as guides, drivers and boatmen, as well as choppers, swamper and teamsters in the lumber woods. They raise 3000 or 4000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, mostly for home consumption.

Even as their fathers responded to the call of '61 for an undivided republic, so the men of Panawabskek responded to the call of "democracy," while those who remained at home dug into the old wampum bag in return for Liberty bonds. This is only a reflection of the spirit of the "first American," in all parts of the country, for though he may have no voice in the government of his country, he can at least fight for that country, even as he fought toe to toe to retain it.

## COOPERATORS OF WORLD WANT TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Discussed first at the Congress of the International Cooperation Alliance at Cremona, Italy, in 1907, the idea of an international cooperative wholesale society has grown in strength and clarity, until today it is perhaps the uppermost theme among European cooperators.

The first steps toward the materialization of this idea were taken when a special committee, known as the Committee of the International Cooperative Wholesale Society, was set up to inquire into the possibilities of establishing and successfully conducting such an international trading concern. This committee, which has met at London, Geneva, and The Hague, reassembled recently at Copenhagen, where it submitted to the central committee of the International Cooperative Alliance its first annual report.

"A questionnaire," runs the report, "was addressed to the various wholesale societies as to what kind of goods they had to offer for export to any other country, with grades, quantities and prices, methods of payment, or what kind of goods they wished to import in exchange." The resulting information was detailed and circulated among the countries concerned.

"The experience gained has proved that very great care must be exercised in merchandising goods, as it is so liable, under present market conditions, to lead to misunderstanding and distrust of the international movement, and that far better it would be to make headway slowly by dealing primarily with articles manufactured or produced by the selling wholesale society or its auxiliaries. So far as barter trade is concerned, we are only able to record one transaction of note, and this has not been of a satisfactory character."

The delegates to whom the report was read represented Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Russia, Ukraine, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Holland. A. W. Goughly, a director of the English Cooperative Wholesale Society, presided, and in opening the meetings said they were ready to begin trading at once, particularly when the rates of exchange had become more normal. Much could be done by Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, and also Russia when economics and politics were in a more settled condition. An attempt must be made to restore markets, and in developing international cooperative trade a beginning must be made at the bottom and not at the top.

During the discussion, Sir Thomas Allen, replying to a question by Victor Serwy (Belgium) as to whether or not the British society could transform their continental agencies into branches for international trade, said that already out of working-class capital the British society had advanced £750,000 to various countries by way of international trade, and more especially by way of international relief.

PROGRESS MADE BY WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
LONDON, Ontario.—Western University, with provincial support assured on a large scale, is standing on the threshold of its greatest usefulness, declared H. J. Cody, one of the foremost educators of Ontario, in addressing the recent convocation exercises of the university. Western, unlike the University of Toronto, Dr. Cody pointed out, has been dependent to a certain extent on an annual grant from the city of London of \$55,000, and also to a certain extent on a small grant from the Province. This could not continue. It was unfair to the Province, which should know accurately its annual university liability, and also unfair to the university, which was unable to plan ahead without being assured of state revenue. The provincial government had appointed the university commission, and its report as it dealt with Western University had been adopted almost in entirety. He had hopes that the needs of Queens and the University of Toronto would be adjusted next year.

Western University in the future, Dr. Cody said, would probably devote most of its attention to the arts and natural sciences. The establishment of an engineering department was not contemplated. Members of the university commission, of which he was a member, had been vastly impressed with the growth of Western, which had increased its membership 66 per cent in a few years.

### TEXAS TO NEED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas.—Labor will have to be brought into south Texas from other states and from Mexico when the cotton-picking season opens, according to reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Texas Rural Land Owners Association in Corpus Christi. There is an adequate labor supply for present needs on the farms, the land owners reported, but there will be a marked shortage when the demand for cotton pickers arises.

### BOMBING SYRIAN INSURGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—An insurrection has taken place at Ajloun, in the territory to the east of the Jordan. Nomadic tribes attacked the village of Hama and carried off 3000 cattle. But the inhabitants took up arms against them, and a serious combat followed. The Mutassarref of Ajloun sent a demand for assistance to Amman. Two aeroplanes were quickly dispatched, and the bombs they threw on the insurgents quickly dispersed them.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

A great change is taking place in the department of modern furniture. All the newest designs necessitate a return to eastern habits of favoring the floor in preference to chairs. The "dernier cri" in dressing tables is so near the ground that only seated on a very flat cushion (provided for the purpose moreover) would it be possible to avail oneself of its otherwise artistic convenience. There is no doubt that as a new departure, a certain section of society has agreed to "sit upon the ground" as one of Shakespeare's characters suggested, but whether nowadays the conversation takes as serious a turn as the proposition then included, is an open question.

Nevertheless, the latter-day desk, for instance, might have been fashioned for Lilliputia as far as height is concerned, though the width suggests more normal measurements. The modern "ameublement" requires the invited guest to tread warily lest he trip over some of the beautiful but obstructive "poufs" which strew the floor of the ultra modern apartment, as he wends his way toward his hostess.

In one of the great "magasins de nouveautés" the interior decoration exhibited in the shop windows is new indeed; but novelty does not infer, save to the inveterate Athenian, that it is of necessity a thing of beauty. The sudden introduction into the home of dwarfed proportions in furniture may appeal to many, who would rather endure ugliness than not follow the fashion movement lest they might be thought to lag behind the times, also to those who, having no perspective of their own, are always ready to adopt other people's outlook. But except in the sense that the effect is novel, there does not seem any reason why so artistic a people as the French should take this innovation seriously, for eccentricity quickly finds its level here, and many a fashion appears only to disappear.

In all the big shops there is today a dearth of saleswomen. "Vendeuse, vendeuse," is the cry of the shopper, repeated in the shrill, shouting voice of the shop-walker, but still no "vendeuse" appears. The demand so far exceeds the supply that tickets for this commodity are issued, and long rows of resigned women await their turn. It was pointed out the other day to the venerable and bearded gentleman who hands the tickets out, that the supply of "vendeuses" should be maintained more adequately, for English and American women were not disposed to waste unnecessary time in order to swell the profits of the management, though Parisiennes, voiceless still, and steeped in tradition, might meekly acquiesce.

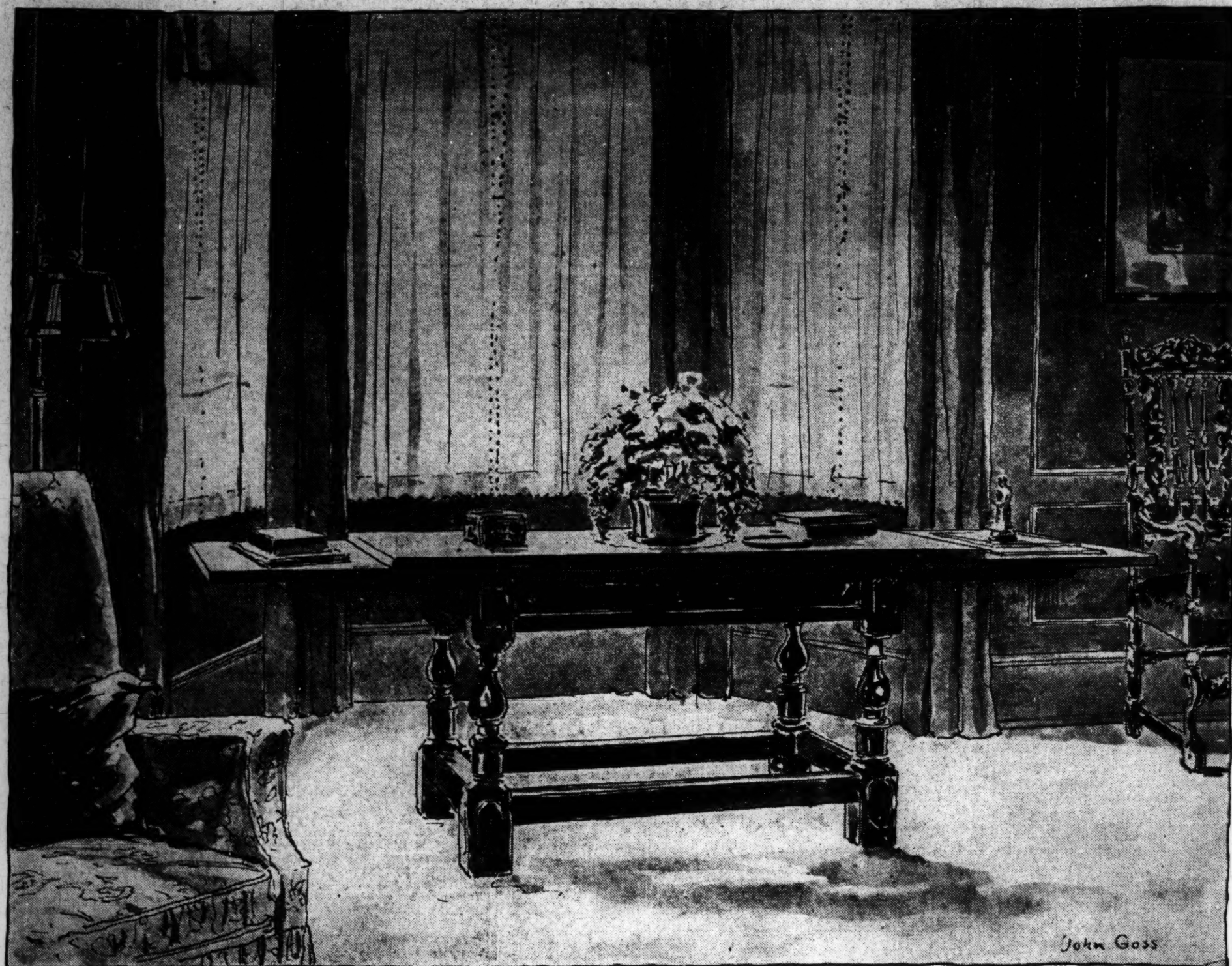
As an instance of over-emphasized fashions, a pretty hat trimming, at first confined to the hats of the elite, has now filtered as far as the shops where a fixed price brings a new hat within the possibility of the smallest purse. Plain, small quills are made into a sort of leaf-like wreath, and are placed round the hat: there is a perfect epidemic of this vogue, which loses its charm by too frequent repetition. The thinking power of the French woman directed toward dress is too much concentrated on imitation, leaving to a few creative experts the faculty of invention. These limitations will disappear, with many others, when women here are ready to perceive how all these seeming secondary considerations are due to lack of freedom in thought.

To go where fashion most does congregate these afternoons, and watch the crowd of women coming in, is to arrive at the conclusion that there is no fashion in the sense of what has gone before. Here and there some startling effect betrays the foreigner, but what impresses most is the monotony of the ideas which cling to certain sections of the community. Nearly all the better dressed young girls, for instance, are in dark gray coats and skirts, with flowered or bright-winged hats. The world which knew the beautiful Empress of the last Napoleon, or even the dressy days of the earlier presidents of the Republic, would be astonished if they could see dress as it appears today. It should surely progress that the less time must be taken up by the toilette in the daily program of fashionable femininity; perhaps, however, some is still wasted in attaining the negligible appearance, the almost sloppy manner, with which many women wear their clothes, and secure an effect considered by others as undesirable.

Simplicity penetrates even the domain of underclothes, in many instances devoid of lace and insertion. Owing to the terrific laundry prices, and the difficulty of getting the work well done, women are choosing the plainest styles possible. A pretty nightdress of crepe de Chine was made in cornflower blue, finished with a plain hem and drawn thread. It was a kimono shape, tied round the waist with a sash of the same material. The garment could be washed and ironed easily at home, and to wear with it was a black satin negligee, lined with the same color of blue to match, forming a very useful outfit to take in one's bag for short trips. The banishment of lace from underwear is compensated by the vogue of lace dresses, said to be the coming craze; and almost every hat is draped with a lace veil.

## The Scrap Drawer

Practically every woman has a drawer somewhere in which she stows odd pieces of silk and other materials, and if ever there was a time for such odds and ends to be turned to good account, that time is the present, when handmade silks, fruit and flowers form such a charming



The refectory table

## Versatile Refectory Tables

Gone are the days when meals could not be eaten outside of a stereotyped dining room, and the days when no dining room was considered complete without a large table, at least six prim, exactly matching chairs, one side table, a buffet laden with cut glass and china, and a mirror-lined glass-fronted cupboard crammed with a miscellaneous assortment of plates and cups and bonbon dishes, pitchers, goblets and cut-glass celery boats. Instead, one is more likely to discover that the small-home room, scheduled by the architect to serve as a dining room, now harbors well-filled bookshelves, a spacious desk, a reading table or two, and several conveniently placed shaded lamps—all the furnishings of a library-study meant for use, the sort of a restful room formerly far too rarely found in homes of average size.

More and more home makers are rebelling against the time-honored custom of devoting a large portion of the home-furnishing budget to the purchase of a dining room suite, said suite to be used in a room that sees service less than two hours a day as a rule. More and more wise home makers are adding to the living-room portion the sum that would ordinarily be used to purchase "strictly dining room" pieces.

The result of this plan is a room handsomely as well as distinctively furnished, which people of taste will agree is preferable to two or more mediocre rooms.

In releasing from conventional duties the room planned for the sale of a manger and making the living room do double duty, an oak refectory table plays a most important part. With its dignified proportions, dark waxed surface and richly carved detail, it affords a pleasingly decorative addition to the furnishings of the living room proper, while its expanding top allows dining space for a surprisingly large number of guests when occasion demands.

One such table is sketched in the accompanying illustration, showing how the sunny window nook, formerly occupied by a seldom-used, red plush cushioned window seat, has been transformed into a really charming portion of the living room. "My Jacobean dining room," announces the hostess in this particular home, when she indicates with pardonable pride the massive table that mirrors on its dark polished top, reflections of a colorful carved and gilded box, half a dozen books, a silver tray, and a bronze figurine. "My Jacobean dining room with mulberry velvet hangings—the dream of my school days," she explains smilingly. "To be sure, there is only one carved Jacobean chair to stand beside the festive board, and instead of having a footman serving every two guests at table, as my dreams demanded, I wheel things in on the tea

cart—still it is authentic Jacobean, and the mulberry velvet is silk." Suiting action to words, the hostess excuses herself, to return a moment later with a tea cart on which linen, silver and china are arranged. Books and box, tray and figurine are whisked from the table. Oblong doilies of hemstitched, fluted lace trimmed, Italian linen mark each place—silver and china are quickly laid. Again the hostess leaves her astonished guests, to return this time with steaming hot dishes on the glass-topped cart. The elaborately carved chair is drawn to one extended end of the table, while other odd chairs are ranged along the side.

"Luncheon is served," beams the hostess. The pear-shaped crystal drops, that weigh the lower and center edges of the filmy net glass curtains, catch the sunlight and send the most delightful rainbow glints into the farthest corners of the room, and the sheen of the soft mulberry velvet, floor length over-curtains, gives a hint of the decorative background possibilities of these selfsame velvet hangings when drawn across the windows at night—the table itself covered with a long damask cloth, light furnished by a dozen candles set in gleaming silver candelabra.

Of course the refectory table is not limited to condensed dining room duty. One serves most effectively as a davenport table in a large room, or as a reading table, while for cutting out dresses, its spacious top offers an ideal surface, though to protect its finish from scratches, a sheet should be pinned over the table before commencing the actual "cutting out."

## Spring Soup

Take 1 pint of stock (made from mushroom stalks and peelings, potato water, or any other vegetable stock), 4 spring onions, 3 young carrots, 3 sprigs of parsley, 1 or 2 cloves (to be removed before the soup is served), 1 spring lettuce and 1 tablespoonful of star vermicelli (Italian paste in fancy shapes). Cut up the lettuce, onions and carrots and boil them until tender in the stock. Add a little meat essence or Marmite. If the soup is preferred clear, strain it; if not, the vegetables may be allowed to remain. Just before serving add the star vermicelli, which has been previously boiled, and the parsley chopped fine. Season to taste.

## Preserved Tangerines

Take about a dozen good tangerine oranges, wash them thoroughly and cut a tiny piece out of the top. Prick the oranges well all over and soak them in a deep bowl for three days, allowing 1 pint of water to each pound of oranges. Boil them for 1 hour, then add 1 pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and boil for another hour and remove the oranges. The syrup may require boiling a little longer. This makes a delicious dessert if served with whipped cream or blanc mange.

## A Salt Water Aquarium

For lovers of nature, both young and old, there are few things more interesting than a salt water aquarium with such hardy specimens as sea anemones, hermit crabs and little shore crabs. Watching these animals will provide an endless source of knowledge that would never be found by the study of books alone.

It is not necessary to live near the sea to study this salt water life, for sea water can be brought from the coast and need not be removed if living seaweed is kept in it. Oxygen is constantly being liberated by the seaweed, thus keeping the water pure. The seaweed for this purpose should be found growing on little stones, and both together transferred to the aquarium, as when once detached it never takes root again, although it may live for quite a long time.

A large goldfish bowl, or any crock or other vessel that will hold a gallon or more, will answer the purpose. When it is first filled with salt water a mark should be made at the water level, and a spoonful or so of drinking water added daily to keep the level always the same. If this were not done the water would soon become too salt.

Overstocking is the chief thing to guard against. If the aquarium holds about a gallon of water it will be sufficient to hold about four small animals. A sea anemone, a little crab, not bigger than half a walnut, a small hermit crab, and perhaps a sea snail or limpet, would be plenty for a start. When looking for these specimens try to find a crab with one or two limbs missing, and don't forget to get a couple of spare shells for the hermit crab, so that he will have some place to put his tender body when he grows too large for his present house.

Great will be the surprise some morning when it is discovered that the crab has grown quite a bit bigger during the night. On closer examination it will be found that he has moulted, leaving his shell almost intact, and what is more remarkable, a new claw or leg has taken the place of the missing one. Though smaller than the original, with successive moults it will grow as large as the corresponding limb.

These specimens may be sent by express from the coast in a large can containing seaweed and some salt water, while the remainder of the water goes separately in a tightly sealed tin.

## Lilies of the Valley

The true gardener is one who looks ahead. Unlike those of the get-rich-quickly kind who grow nothing but annuals, he has always an eye for seasons to come; he knows that the time to take stock of the future needs of a perennial plant is its flowering

season. Then can you best judge of its vigor and general condition, and decide upon its treatment between now and the next blossoming. This is particularly true of such a plant as the lily of the valley, a hardy grower that spreads rapidly underground. If the flowers begin to be smaller in size or fewer flower-heads are thrown up, there is an intimation that you must take up the roots during their next hibernation (November to March), subdivide, enrich the ground, and replant.

Lily of the valley, actually of the lily clan, belongs to the same branch of it as does asparagus; both have horizontally spreading fibrous roots, instead of the bulb common to most lilies. The roots do not penetrate to any great depth, hence in a dry season, especially after replanting, it is well to give them a top dressing of decayed leaf mold mixed with a little well-matured manure. Leaf mold is, of course, the natural food of this woodland flower, and shade is grateful to it. Yet it is not necessary to put all your roots into a north bed, for the season of flowering can be considerably prolonged by planting in different aspects. Lilies of the valley in a hot situation will need greater protection by mulching and must be watered in very dry weather.

They are natives of the English woods and though now comparatively rare, once grew in profusion. In Queen Elizabeth's days, fine ladies used to walk up to Hampstead Heath, to gather handfuls of lilies. They still flourish in some of the Gloucestershire woods near Cirencester, and on the limestone of the Yorkshire Dales. To know them in all their beauty one should see them pushing up their fragrant bells through a carpet of dead leaves, when the boughs overhead are of the same delicate young green as the broad leaves of this sweetest of all lilies. Naturalized in a tiny copse, a shrubbery, or by a shady walk they thrive to perfection.

## In the Shortcake Season

According to most good cooks, shortcake is better when made with biscuit dough than with sponge cake, but whether biscuit dough or cake dough is used, it should be eaten as quickly as possible after it is spread with fruit or the dough will become soggy. Biscuit-dough shortcake is best served hot, but if cake dough is used it should be served cold. The cream used with either kind of dough, whether whipped or plain, should be ice cold.

To make good biscuit dough, take two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of pure lard or melted butter, and enough milk to make the dough. Bake until the crust has attained just the proper degree of crispness, after which split it through the center, spread each piece with butter, and when the fruit has been piled high upon them and has been covered with powdered sugar, serve one on top of the other with good cream added.

Strawberry and Pineapple Shortcake—Take 3 quarts of strawberries and 2 cupfuls of sugar. Chop the berries and sugar together and let stand for an hour. Dice some canned pineapple or fresh pineapple; (if the fresh pineapple is used, sugar it and let it stand for an hour); and put the berries and the pineapple together and spread thickly between two baked shortcake doughs; serve with whipped cream, plain cream, ice cream, or charlotte russe. The juice that has run from the fruit should be sent to the table in a separate dish and served with the cake as it is cut. This recipe will serve 12 people.

Raspberry Shortcake—One quart of flour, 2½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, and 2 cupfuls of milk. Make a thick batter, spread in a pan, and bake. When baked, cut, making two cakes. Crush one box of raspberries, spread between and on top of the cake, sprinkle with sugar, and serve with whipped cream.

Peach Shortcake—Roll out some shortcake dough about a quarter of an inch thick, cut with a cookie cutter into rounds, butter half of these and place the unbuttered ones on top; bake them, split them open, butter again and fill and cover each one with fresh peaches cut in slices and sprinkled with powdered sugar. Serve hot, surrounded by plenty of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored with almond extract and filled with about one-half a cupful of chopped almonds.

Cherry Shortcake—Mix together 2 cupfuls of flour sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a cupful of shortening, which may be half each of butter and lard. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and mix with a well-beaten egg and enough milk to make the dough of the right consistency. Roll out in two layers and bake. Crush and pit some large ripe cherries and add sugar. The cherries will be more delicious if prepared several hours before serving. Serve with or without cream.

Rhubarb Shortcake—Take 1½ cupfuls of flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of butter, and milk enough to moisten; mix the flour, salt, and baking powder; rub the butter into this; moisten with enough milk to make a stiff dough; spread thin on a buttered tin; skin and cut thin a pound and a half of rhubarb; add a cupful of sugar and shake well; pour over this a custard made of half a cupful of sugar, the yolks of 2 eggs, and a cupful of rich milk; bake 35 minutes; if rhubarb alone is used, stew it in a double boiler without water, sweeten well, and garnish with whipped cream just before serving the shortcake.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## WORK OF WORLD COTTON CONGRESS

All Branches of the Industry Under Discussion in the Papers Read at the Liverpool and Manchester Gatherings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The second world cotton conference at Liverpool and Manchester, which has just closed, recalls the first world gathering, which was held at New Orleans in October, 1919, and it is expected that there will be equally beneficial results. The British delegation came back with great stories of the visit, both on the social and technical sides of the convention in the United States. There were trips to the cotton fields to see the growing of the raw material, the baling and the computation of crops, while interviews were held with farmers, large and small. All this helped to convey information of plantation conditions unknown to many of the visitors. Mills and machinery—connected with spinning, weaving, bleaching and finishing—were inspected, processes and methods being contrasted with those at home. This brought about a better understanding of the difficulties of each country. In addition to this, knowledge was derived of world markets by conversation with delegates representing America, Europe, and Asia. The better baling of American cotton has been discussed in Lancashire for a generation, and by the visit to the southern states British spinners and manufacturers came home with a more intimate knowledge of the baling conditions and devices. The delegates were grouped in sections, each one attending to its own particular business.

## A Different Aspect

American and other representatives now in England had a different aspect of the industry presented to them. They saw in a closely concentrated area within 30 or 40 miles of Manchester one-third of the cotton manufacture of the world, embracing spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing and shipping. Within the area are 60,000,000 mule, ring, and doubling spindles, also 800,000 looms, and the greatest textile-making machine works in existence. Although concentrated in a comparatively small space, each town and district, linked together, has its own specialty, spindles being made where spinning is the staple section, and looms turned out where weaving is the prevailing operation. Dyeing, bleaching and finishing are carried on next door, as it were, and the shipping is done both at Manchester and Liverpool. The whole forms a triumph of organization, and the persons employed number over 700,000.

Delegates were present from practically all over the world. All branches of the industry, from the growing to the manufactured cloth, were represented. India, particularly, took a keen interest in the conference. Subjects Discussed

At the Liverpool conference all branches of the industry were discussed in the papers read. Papers were delivered by Mr. David R. Coker, Hartsfield, South Carolina, on "How Can Production be Best Increased?" and by Mr. W. B. Gimbury (British Cotton Growing Association) on "Cotton Growing Within the British Empire." Three papers were debated under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Clegg, vice-president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, namely, by Mr. William B. Meadows, Department of Agriculture, Washington, on "Universal Standards for American Cotton," by Mr. Willis H. Booth, Guaranty Trust Company, New York, on "Financing American Cotton for European Use," and by Mr. A. Bryce Muir, Liverpool Cotton Association, on the "Purchase and Sale of Cotton." Mr. Drummond Fraser (who is organizing the ter Meulen system of international credit), was included to speak on "National Credits," and Sir James Hope Simpson, to lecture on "Financing Cotton Importing."

The proceedings at Manchester included papers by Dr. Melvin T. Cope, Bureau of Business Research, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, on "Comparative Statistics of the Textile Industry," Dr. A. W. Crossley, C. M. G., Director of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, on "Research Problem of World Import," and Dr. W. Lawrence Bails on "The Possibilities with Cotton for Exact Reporting and Forecasting."

The program for the meeting held at the Town Hall, Manchester, included papers on "Needed Reforms in Compressing, Ginning and Baling" by Mr. Albert L. Scott and Mr. F. S. Blanchard, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, and on "Cotton Warehousing: A Growing Need," by Capt. William P. White, Lowell, Massachusetts, United States of America.

## MEAT EXPORTS TO GERMANY

NEW YORK, New York.—American packers last year, between March and June, sold to Germany about \$80,000,000 of meat products on credits, taking acceptances practically guaranteed by the German Government by the deposit of enough Treasury bills payable in marks to cover fluctuations in exchange. Aside from the above sales, packers assert most transactions were in dollars, and business this year has been mostly in small lots, but some business was for German securities deposited in Germany. One of the large packers asserts Germany is making prompt payments of installments as due and in some cases anticipated.

## WHOLESALE PRICE DECLINE IN WORLD

Largest Drop in United States, With Italy, Germany and India Showing Greatest Resistance

NEW YORK, New York.—Wholesale prices for June in various countries contained in the Federal Reserve Board bulletin show general declines during the past year. The drop has been most pronounced in the United States.

Taking the average of 1913 as 100, the April index showed 143, against 264 for the peak of 1920.

The following table gives wholesale prices in leading countries, using averaging price of 1913 as 100:

United States	Peak, '20	April, '21
United Kingdom	213	199
France	213	199
Italy	213	199
Germany	213	199
Sweden	213	199
Japan	213	199
Canada	213	199
India	213	199

\*Base period, middle of 1914.

†March, 1921.

Commodity prices have shown the greatest resistance in Italy, Germany and India.

There is a difference of opinion as to how much further the decline will go. Some authorities are inclined to opinion that prices in this country will not recede much further. They base their opinion on the fact that every business man must add something to his prices to take care of increased taxes, and contend that an article that sold for \$1 before the war cannot now (on account of necessity of adding this tax) be sold for much less than \$1.50. Other authorities, however, express opinion that if people will not buy an article at \$1.50, it must be sold for less, taxes or no taxes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Although the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company passed its common dividend in April, earnings for the first quarter were more than required to meet the regular payment.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list Standard Oil of California \$115,000,000 common stock.

The new Swiss customs tariff, to go into effect July 1, affects 126 articles of food, drink and clothing, increases in some cases amounting to 300 per cent.

Dillon, Read & Co. are offering at 99% and interest \$4,000,000 8 per cent first mortgage bonds of The Hanna Furnace Company. The company is the largest independent producer of merchant pig iron in the United States, and operates eight blast furnaces with a yearly capacity of about 1,000,000 tons. The company is in a strong position as regards raw materials. It owns or controls over 50 per cent of its iron ore and over 75 per cent of its coke requirements, and through its agreements and affiliations with M. A. Hanna & Co., is amply protected for the remainder.

New Zealand trade returns for the first quarter of 1921 show an enormous expansion in imports over those for the first quarter of 1920, the figures being \$15,658,502, as against \$9,791,061. This increase was due to the flooding in of United Kingdom goods, which rose from \$3,340,522 for the first quarter of 1920 to \$8,702,509 in the corresponding quarter of this year. Exports from New Zealand showed an increase of \$1,777,726 over the 1920 quarter. The figures by quarters were, 1921, \$13,196,514; 1920, \$11,418,788.

Chain store systems are steadily enlarging, and gaining on the largest wholesale grocers and grocery departments of leading mail order houses. One Chicago organization's sales last year aggregated \$18,000,000. This included lines that wholesalers seldom handle, such as cured meats, lard, butter, eggs, bread, milk, etc.

It is reported that the business conduct committee of the New York stock exchange has been watching transactions in Mexican petroleum, but has found no evidence of conspiracy to depress the stock.

The Japanese Government has floated an internal loan of 80,000,000 yen (\$40,000,000) 5 per cent bonds running 40 years, underwritten by the Bank of Japan and offered to yield 6.40 per cent. The loan was oversubscribed.

## UNITED STATES COPPER OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There were 33 copper smelters and refineries in the United States in 1919, with output valued at \$632,897,000, compared with 37 establishments with products valued at \$444,022,000 in 1914, according to preliminary returns of the 1920 census of manufactures. The smelter output for 1919 was 1,310,972,580 pounds of copper, compared with 1,150,137,192 in 1914. The output of refineries from domestic sources was 1,441,643,000 pounds in 1919, compared with 1,210,323,000 in 1914, while the total output of refineries from all sources, foreign and domestic, was 1,858,580,000 pounds in 1919, compared with 1,558,708,000 in 1914, an increase of 297,872,000 pounds, or 19 per cent.

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to May 21 show:

Receipts	\$132,442,994
Expenditure	144,372,177

Corresponding period last year:

Receipts	\$136,737,012
Expenditure	159,729,952

## CONDITION IN WOOL MARKETS REPORTED

Manufacturers Generally Are Well Engaged but Are Buying Comparatively Little Raw Material at the Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—While the manufacturers are well engaged generally on heavyweights, and in some cases certain mills are increasing their stocks with night shifts, they are buying comparatively little wool in the seaboard markets. They have, presumably, covered current requirements fairly well with previous purchases, so that whatever purchases of raw material are now required can be made leisurely. Consequently the markets of the east have been rather dull, though in spots there have been some fairly good sales. One merchant who has made some fairly sizable sales ascribes those sales to the cumulative efforts of two or three weeks. Nevertheless, prices hold fairly steady, the Emergency Tariff Act being considered in the light of a practical embargo, as at present construed by the government appraisers with reference to the skirting duty, except, of course, carpet wools, which may be admitted free of duty. As regards carpet wools, so called, the line has been drawn very strictly by the appraisers to conform closely to the intent of the act, thus shutting out East India wool and other oriental and Levantine wools, which wools could be used to any considerable extent in low-grade clothing. Thus some purchases of East India wools, estimated to have totaled some 5600 bales, which were bought for American account at the last Liverpool auctions, on the expectation that the government would allow imports of such wools to be made as "carpet wools," are understood to have been reentered held in Liverpool, and presumably will be offered there for resale at the coming auctions on July 12.

## Lowering Production Costs

The merchants and manufacturers in the English wool textile industries are striving to have the cost of production reduced materially, so that once the coal strike is ended and the mills are able to resume with anything like normal production, the export trade may be restored to something like pre-war proportions. At about 10s. per yard for high class fancy worsteds, 55 inches wide, the West Riding could doubtless do considerable business with continental countries, but present costs necessitate quotations of 12s. to 15s. per yard, which are prohibitive.

This situation accounts, in no small measure, for the rather indifferent attitude of English buyers at the recent London Colonial wool auctions, which were firmly maintained, except possibly low crossbreds, which were a shade easier. The medium descriptions and, more especially, the defective wools which are suitable especially for continental manufacture, were higher. Germany, France and Switzerland were steady buyers, practically throughout the sales. Needless to say, America took nothing.

## Other Auction Sales

Values have been firmly maintained in the Colonial wool auctions. Sales closed for the month in Sydney and Geelong this week with prices fully firm or perhaps a bit dearer on the choice descriptions and with the Continent and Japan buying comparatively with some freedom. The ready demand has prompted the B. A. W. R. A. to increase its offerings and for July there will be offered 150,000 bales. Cabled advices from Sydney estimate the sales there this season at 282,000 bales. Super warp 70s wools were costing in Sydney 24½d. for wools estimated to shrink about 48 per cent, which would mean a clean landed cost here of about 88 cents at current exchange. The eagerness of the Japanese buyers for the very fine short wools of 80s grade and above, which they are accustomed to blend with silk, was in evidence at these sales, competition among themselves running the price up to 33½d. for wool estimated to yield about 51 per cent, or about \$1.18, clean landed basis, here. Of course the low cost of Japanese labor would offset these tremendously high prices for wool.

The new domestic clip continues to move slowly by purchase or consignment into the hands of the eastern buyers, but the movement is very moderate as compared with other years, and the western growers and bankers do not part too readily with their clips at the prices which they can now secure. Some fair sales of the fine and fine-medium clothing and French combing wools were made late last week in the eastern markets at about 60 to 63 cents, clean basis, for the short clothing wools, and about 65 to 70 cents, depending upon how good the wools were, for the French combing types. Good pulled wools are very firm, but other descriptions are merely steady, and the poorer scoured types are barely steady.

## SHEET TIN PLATE PRICES CUT

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Sheet Tin Plate Company has met the prices of its competitors on sheets, and has made reductions of 35 per cent on black and galvanized sheets. The new price on black sheets is 3.75 cents per pound, compared with 4 cents heretofore, while galvanized sheets are quoted at 4.75 cents per pound, compared with 5 cents, the former price. Blue annealed sheets have not been changed from the 2.85 cents per pound level established some time ago. The American Sheet Tin Plate Company is the second subsidiary of the United States Steel to meet the lower prices.

## NEW YORK MARKET REACTS AT CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York.—The trend was irregular in the stock market yesterday, further recoveries in the first half of the session being largely forfeited when the market experienced a reaction in the last hour. Fresh liquidation toward the close, mainly in steels, coppers and motors, caused extreme reactions of 2 to 7 points. One of the features of the day was Chicago Pneumatic Tool, which, on the reduction of its dividend from 2 to 1 per cent, sustained an extreme loss of 9 points. Sears-Roebuck extended its loss to 4 points. Call money was easy at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 945,600 shares.

The close was heavy: American Smelters 33½, off 2½; Bethlehem Steel B 43½, off 3½; Chandler 52½, off 3; Cuba Cane preferred 25, off 3½; Pan American Petroleum 46½, up 1½; Sears-Roebuck 65¼, off 4½; Texas Company 31½, up 1½.

## OIL GROUP STRONG IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Reassuring advices from Amsterdam and the success of the issue of \$3,000,000 8 per cent preference shares of the Burmah Oil Company Ltd., which was offered at par, brought about a stronger tone in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½, Mexican Eagle 5 15-16.

The gilt-edged list was mixed and there was a general disposition to await action on the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount. French loans were listless but well maintained. Home rails were flabby but changes in prices were slight. Dollar descriptions were stronger in spots on the improvement at New York and in sympathy with the upturn in exchange. Argentine rails were dull and unaltered.

Consols for money 5½. Grand Trunk 4¼. De Beers 3¼. Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35½d. per ounce. Money 4¼ per cent. Discount rates—short 5½ per cent; three months 5½.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and year ago:

	Tues.	Mon.	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	113.36	113.36	113.36
10 2d grade rails	113.36	113.36	113.36
10 public util. bonds	113.36	113.36	113.36
10 industrial bonds	113.36	113.36	113.36
Combined average	113.36	113.36	113.36

## CLYDE SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Clyde shipbuilding returns for May show that 11 vessels aggregating 23,625 tons were launched, compared with 61,501 tons for May last year, and with 22,956 tons last April. The falling off in production is due in large measure to the introduction of short time in the yards.

## TRADE OF WENCHOW, CHINA

WENCHOW, China.—The gross value of the trade of this port last year amounted to \$1,888,916 Hong Kong taels, record figures since the opening of the port, and revenue to 110,447 Hong Kong taels, a decrease from the previous year of 5307 Hong Kong taels. The net value of foreign goods imported fell off nearly 64 per cent, exports of Chinese goods abroad and coastwise likewise fell off to a small extent but Chinese imports improved by 74.12 per cent. The increase in the value of imports is accounted for by the high cost of living which had a very direct effect upon the cost of producing articles of local origin.

## OIL EXPORTS DECLINE IN MAY

NEW YORK, New York.—May oil exports, placed at 196,162,776 gallons, show a decline of about 31,000,000 from April, and of 115,000,000 from the January exports of 311,000,000 gallons, or close to the record. May shipments are the smallest since August, 1919, when exports totaled 181,000,000 gallons.

## BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,101,400	1,100,800
Gold	1,091,500	1,091,500
Bills	1,706,900	1,755,900
Treasury bills	87,541,200	80,415,500
Advances	13,100	25,500
Investments	259,100	259,700
State deposits	4,465,200	2,614,900
Private deposits	10,225,500	7,051,900
Treasury certificates	11,367,300	12,100,200
Notes of other banks	3,200	1,600
Securities	6,041,200	6,479,200
Circulation	71,853,600	72,145,300
Other liabilities	1,147,900	1,260,300
Bank rate	5%	5%
War loan notes	8,766,200	9,042,900

## GOLD ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—English gold, valued at more than \$1,500,000, arrived Wednesday on the Olympic, consigned to local bankers. The National City Bank received \$3,500,000 in gold from Australia.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday: July 11½, October 11½, December 12½, January 12½, March 12½. Spot steady; middling 11.20.

## THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 129

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable August 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1921.

T. K. CUMMINGS, Treasurer.

Boston, June 21, 1921.

## CANADA TO APPOINT NEW TRADE AGENTS

More Representatives to Be Established in the United States and Other Countries in an Effort to Increase Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canada has decided to appoint a large number of trade agents in the United States. She will also increase her trade representation generally abroad, announcement to this effect having been made in Parliament by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. At first some appointments will be made, but the field outside of the territory these can cover will be attended to by the British consular and commercial intelligence service, an arrangement to this effect having already been entered into.

The growth of imports from the United States, maintained in spite of the rate of exchange that for the last two years has operated as an additional tariff of from 8 to 19 per cent on American goods, has attracted much attention in this country. The conclusion has been reached that while this development has been due to many causes, still it has been sustained to a very considerable extent through the numerous trade agents. The conclusion has been reached that if the United States considers it desirable to keep so large a force in a country of 9,000,000, it is equally desirable for Canada to keep an equally large force in the United States.

To a very large extent adoption of this policy was contingent on the matter of expense. Canada could not very well afford it if she had to bear the cost out of her ordinary revenues. However, this has been got around through the adoption of the American policy, by which the expenses of her trade and consular representatives abroad are met out of revenue collected on a charge made on invoices of goods imported from other countries.

This means that Americans who export to Canada, as well as exporters in other countries generally who do business with this country, must comply with new regulations respecting the shipment of goods. While the fee has not yet been officially fixed, it will almost certainly be \$2.50 on every invoice.

The departure is the most important that, in respect to trade, has been taken by Canada for some time. It is based on a recognition that the United States is looked on as the logical market for a very large portion of Canadian products, and that the development of reciprocal trade is inevitable in spite of obstacles that may from time to time be placed in the way of it. The best evidence of the strength of this growing opinion is to be seen in the fact that the new policy has been adopted by a party which, for the most part, opposed reciprocity in 1911.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.75	\$3.75	\$4.8665
France (French)	0.08214	0.08214	1.930
France (Belgian)	0.07875	0.07875	1.930
France (Swiss)	1.684	1.684	1.930
Lire	0.04961	0.04961	1.930
Gulden	33.10	33.20	4.020
German marks	0.14175	0.14175	2.880
Canadian dollar	85	85	1.000
Argentine pesos	30.10	30.12	4.825
Drachmas (Greek)	0.0617	0.0626	1.930
Pescetas	1.333	1.336	1.933
Swedish kroner	2.239	2.235	2.680
Norwegian kroner	1.420	1.420	2.680
Danish kroner	1.705	1.718	2.680

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOAN

New 1921 Issue of Bonds Is in the Form of Promissory Notes With Interest at Six Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Government of India has announced the issue of a loan in India of unlimited amount in the form of: (a) five-year bonds, repayable at par on September 15, 1926; (b) 10-year bonds, repayable at par on September 15, 1931. The securities will be in the form of stock or promissory notes, in denomination of 100 rupees or multiples thereof. The issue price will be 100 rupees for every 100 rupees of the bonds applied for. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be payable half yearly on March 15 and September 15. Interest on the bonds will be free of Indian income tax throughout their currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to Indian super-tax.

Subscriptions in cash will be received from June 20, 1921 to July 30, 1921, both days inclusive. Indian war bonds, 1921 and 1922, will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to both series of bonds. Applications may be tendered up to a maximum amount of 10,000 rupees in all at any Indian post office, conducting savings bank business. Payments at Indian post offices may also be made by withdrawal of deposits from Indian post office savings banks. Applications in the form of cash or Indian war bonds, 1921 or 1922, will be received within the dates mentioned for similar subscriptions in India at the London office of the Imperial Bank of India, 2 Princes Street, E. C. 2, from which all necessary particulars can be obtained. Cash subscriptions will be payable at the sterling equivalent of the nominal value of the bonds applied for at the rate of exchange for immediate telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

## DIVIDENDS

Pierce Oil, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 27.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston, quarterly of \$3.50, payable July 1 to stock of June 16.

Midwest Refining, extra of \$1, in addition to quarterly of \$1, both payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

New England Telephone & Telegraph, quarterly of \$2, payable June 30 to stock of June 22.

Lehigh Wilkesbarre, semi-annual of \$3.25, payable June 29 to stock of June 28.

Torrington Company, quarterly of \$1.25 on common, payable July 1 to stock of June 22.

Maverick Mills, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 22.

Philadelphia Western Railway, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable July 15 as registered June 30.

Monongahela Power Railway, quarterly of 37½ cents on preferred, payable July 8 to stock of June 30.

American Thread, semi-annual of 2¼% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of May 12.

Kansas City Southern Railway, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

United Fruit, quarterly of \$2, payable July 15 to stock of June 20.

## GERMAN RIVALRY IN SWEDISH TRADE

Scandinavian Industry Continues to Suffer From Lower-Priced Competition and Legislative Relief Is Being Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Swedish industry continues to suffer most severely from German competition, and the Legislature, over and over again, has been approached with a view to a protection in some shape from this danger, and these representations have not proved unavailing. The textile industry has, perhaps, been hardest hit, and its claims are likely to meet with prior support. The iron industry, too, is suffering severely, and an official report throws some light on this subject.

The position on the iron market, says this report, is, first and foremost, characterized by an excessively keen German competition. Wages in German iron works are, at the most, 50 per cent of corresponding Swedish wages; German foundries have, or had at least a few months ago, only to pay one-fourth or one-fifth of what Swedish foundries pay for coal, etc. The excessively keen German competition also applies to the machinery industry, and neither Swedish, English nor American manufacturers can offer any resistance to this competition.

The wages at the German factories do not exceed 43 per cent of the Swedish, and the cost of production within several important branches of this industry in Germany is only about half of what it is in Sweden. The German competition is further enhanced by the fact that Germany on deliveries, of pig iron, plates, girders, and so forth, applies a system of different prices, so that the Swedish works have to pay considerably more than the home works, whereby the German works have their raw materials and half-finished products about 25 per cent cheaper than the Swedish factories.

In addition there are the exchange difficulties. Within the electrical industry the nearest competition comes from countries with depressed exchange, especially Germany. The German industry's cost of production of electric plant and high voltage apparatus is about 60 per cent of the corresponding Swedish figures. Similar conditions prevail in other metal industries, in the gold, silver and electroplate industries, in the glass and china industries, in the textile and clothing industries. As far as the latter is concerned not only Germany but also France and Belgium are formidable competitors on account of the low exchange.

Several means are now being discussed and proposed in order to counteract this destructive competition, but it is admitted that it is a difficult problem to solve.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices made slight recessions yesterday, closing quotations being ¼ to ½ points lower, with July at 1.28½ and September at 1.22½. Corn prices also declined fractionally, with July at 63½, September at 64½, and December at 67½. Hogs and provisions were firm. July barley 64½, September barley 62½, July rye 1.21½, September rye 1.08½, July pork 17.75, September pork 17.90, July lard 9.97, September lard 10.32, October lard 10.54, July ribs 10.22, September ribs 10.55.

## A New Recipe for Thrift

One of the chief reasons why so many people find it difficult to save money is that they itemize it last in their expenditures and have nothing left when they get around to it.

The sure way to save is to make provisions for the future just as







TAX FOR UPKEEP  
OF "IRISH ARMY"Document Found on Court-Mar-  
tial Prisoner Reveals Plan  
to Levy on All "Republicans"By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The British Premier is in possession of the memorial recently published by the Irish Dominion League, over which Sir Horace Plunkett presided. He has also received a letter signed by the former viceroy, Lord Aberdeen and Wimborne, and many Englishmen of note, approving the memorial as a whole, expressing the opinion that the adoption of its policy would result in immediate peace and an enduring settlement, and urging upon the government to "give favorable consideration to this appeal from Ireland."

Of the 124 members elected on May 13 to the South of Ireland Parliament, 45 were in jail and were thus prevented from taking any part whatsoever in the elections. As it happened their presence in person was not indispensable; but in the North, where the contests were bound to be keen, it has been generally hoped that the nine Sinn Féin candidates for the Northern Parliament, who were in custody, would be released in accordance with the government's promises that the elections would be carried out under equitable conditions.

Southern Members' Candidacy  
Six of the successful southern members of Parliament again appeared as candidates in northern constituencies on May 24. E. de Valera, for Clare; A. Griffith and Sean Milroy, for Carlow; Michael Collins, for Cork; John MacNeill, National University, Dublin; and Sean MacEntee, Monaghan. The Irish members of Parliament in Westminster who were not nominated for the South of Ireland included the Unionists, Sir Maurice Dockrell, W. M. Jellett and Sir Robert Woods; and the Nationalists, Captain Redmond, J. McVeagh, E. J. Kelly and P. Donnelly.

Maj. Erskine Childers has been elected for County Wicklow, and his cousin, Capt. Robert Barton, who is serving a three years' sentence in Portland Prison, has been re-elected for that county. Of the northern Unionists who were elected in 1918, 13 have declined nomination to the Belfast Parliament, including Sir Edward Carson, Denis Henry, the Attorney-General; D. M. Wilson, the Solicitor-General; H. T. Barrie, the vice-president of the Department of Agriculture; Sir William Whitla, Maj. Carr Smylie, and Brigadier-General MacCallum.

A "Confidential" Document  
The contents of a "confidential" document, purporting to emanate from the "Irish Republican Army" headquarters at Waterford, were disclosed at the recent court-martial of David Connolly of Bonmahon, on whom it was found. The document, signed by the brigade commandant and brigade quartermaster on April 22, 1921, was in the nature of a circular directed to the inhabitants of the Waterford area, informing them that a levy was being made for the arming and equipping of the "Irish Republican Army," and that they would be expected to contribute a fair amount since it was their duty to "stand by the fighting men and help to protect the people against the gang of murderers and pillagers who are at large in their country."

The circular intimated that thousands of pounds would be needed during the coming months; that Irish people should support with their money what the republican soldiers were working for, and that collectors would call for contributions within "the next few days."

A military order recently issued announced that the curfew hours in the Dublin Metropolitan Police area will be 10:30 p. m. to 4 a. m., instead of from 10 p. m. to 3 a. m. A military notice which has been posted up throughout Dublin runs partially as follows: "The competent military authority, Dublin district, warns the public that unless they halt, when called upon to do so by the crown forces, they incur the risk of being fired upon; whereas, if they halt, no harm will come to them. Signed, G. F. Boyd, Major-General."

Perhaps the most daring escape which has yet taken place in Ireland was an attack made by about 30 members of the "Irish Republican Army" recently on a double-turreted armored car standing outside the North City markets. The soldiers in charge were suddenly held by armed men, who wounded two of them and took possession of the vehicle, which was then ordered by several men dressed as British officers and hastily driven off to Mountjoy jail. At the jail the gates were swung open to them, and two of them, entering the governor's office, demanded the release of a certain prisoner. This being refused they blindfolded the governor and his attendant and locked both into their room. Meanwhile, the other raiders, in their endeavor to reach the prisoners' quarters, had excited the suspicion of the sentries, who raised an alarm. The raiders, seeing that they would fail in their objective, hastily made off in the armored car, which was found later in a derelict condition.

SOCIALIST PARTY  
EXPANSION URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Establishment of a great Socialist organization like those in European countries with hundreds of thousands of members and millions of adherents, was urged by Morris Hillquit, at a meeting of the New York Socialist Party. The time has come, he said, for more constructive work. Judge Jacob Fankler said that the party could poll

a quarter of a million votes this fall, have a voice in the Board of Estimate and possibly a borough president in the Bronx, where the party estimates that it has 40,000 votes. It was decided to begin a membership campaign immediately. "Labor and the World's Crisis" is the subject of the annual conference of the Intercollegiate Society now being held in Highland, New York.

PLEA FOR OPEN  
SHOP IN CANADAManufacturers' Convention in  
Opposition to Closed Shop and  
the Eight-Hour DaySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Declarations in favor of the open shop in industry, the maintenance of tariff protection for Canadian enterprise, the more general purchase by Canadians of Canadian goods and the economic necessity of the establishment of a government-aided institute of industrial research, marked the fifth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in this city with several hundred delegates present. J. S. McKinnon of Toronto, Ontario, presided, and the proceedings covered three days. The resolution dealing with the tariff urged the Dominion Government at the next revision "to provide an adequate customs tariff protection for the industries of Canada."

The report of the executive committee pointed out that unemployment had increased and the dollar had fallen in value, owing to the Canadian public's purchasing unnecessarily abroad.

Labor Program  
The Industrial Relations Committee showed that it had examined with great care the resolutions of the Washington International Conference of November, 1919, and had decided on the following course of action: (1) To oppose vigorously any legislation giving effect to the following conventions: Eight-hour day and 48-hour week; unemployment insurance; the entire suppression of private employment agencies. (2) To endorse all reasonable restriction of night work for women; the reservation of the execution of public works for periods of unemployment.

An important conference, it was stated, had taken place with the Dominion Minister of Labor respecting the situation in the building trade. It was there pointed out that the chief obstacle to a resumption of building activity was the high rate of wages. It had been hoped that spring would see the moderation of wage demands, a consequent activity in building and a substantial decrease in unemployment. However, the same wages were being asked, stagnation had resulted, and many men had been thrown out of employment. The supply of goods manufactured during the winter for the spring orders far exceeded the demand. The committee believed that the open shop movement, which was already strongly supported throughout the United States, was bound to have a far-reaching effect in Canada.

Unanimous for Open Shop  
Discussing this report, which was unanimously adopted, various speakers emphasized the rapid growth of the open shop movement and said it was an inevitable effect of the course pursued by organized labor during the last five or six years.

The time had arrived, they declared, for a united declaration by manufacturers in favor of the open shop. It was remarked by S. R. Parsons of Toronto, a former president of the association, that unorganized labor had no voice in running the country, yet the great mass of labor was unorganized. He recognized that all men had the right to organize, but the association also recognized that all men had the right not to organize.

The imperative need for industrial research in Canada was urged by many speakers and a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Dominion Government once more to bring forward the grant of \$150,000 allowed for industrial research, which grant had been denied by the Senate at the recent session of parliament. It was pointed out in the debate that Canada now stood absolutely without resource in this regard except for the work that was being carried on by certain big private concerns. At the same time, Japan was spending \$5,000,000 for industrial research and British firms were spending \$1,000,000 for the improvement of cotton manufacturing.

Government in Private Industry  
The transportation committee emphasized the fact that high operating costs, high freight rates and declining prices of material could not continue without serious results to both railway companies and the shipping public. The United States had recently decided to cut down operating costs and it was expected that a revision downward of Canadian freight rates would shortly take place.

The Legislation Committee reported that it had continued its efforts toward obtaining uniformity of legislation on commercial law throughout Canada. A resolution was passed by the association urging the Dominion Government to make provision for farmers to get cattle, now excluded from the United States by that country's emergency tariff, to the seaboard for export. A denunciation of government interference in private business activity and the natural operations of trade was made in an address by Ernest Lapointe, member of parliament for Quebec, East. Governments, he said, made poor traders, were inefficient industrialists, and were poor railway operators. Mr. Lapointe gave these three points as a basis for all conditions to aim at achieving: freedom of individual action, confidence between employer and employee, and a policy of national unity.

EFFORT TO REMOVE  
OUTLAWRY IN INDIATribe of Chenchus in Southern  
Peninsula Fail, However, to  
Reform After Prolonged Visit  
of British AdministratorBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The southern peninsula of India, although the theater whence British rule developed until it reached the Himalayas and the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, for many a year has figured little in public discussions and views of India. The Madras presidency is not visited by tourists to anything like the same extent as northern India, though why this should be so is hard to imagine, since it contains some most beautiful scenery and abounds in interesting historical allusions. The India of the depressed and arrogant Brahmins is there, more marked than in any other part, which is perhaps the reason why the non-cooperation movement has taken so little hold. The "untouchables" value the British connection as their only protection.

A fascinating report has been issued which throws much light on what may be termed the backwater of India. Its author is a young policeman named Saunders, who spent two years, from 1917 to 1919, living with the Chenchus, a forest tribe in the Nallamala. Mr. Saunders was placed on special duty by the Madras government with orders to get in touch with this tribe, to gain their confidence and bring them into friendly relation with the government. It was a herculean task, for the Chenchus seem to have few good qualities. The report says:

Chenchus Formidable  
"They are not remarkable for intelligence, but they have learned to manufacture serviceable bows and arrows, and some of them are in possession of firearms. In fact, no constable, watchman, or abakari peon dare interfere with a Chenchu carrying bow and arrows."

By 1914 the tribe had become such an obstacle to the forest department that an officer was appointed specially to investigate the situation. In consequence of his report, Mr. Saunders was sent for two years to live with the tribe. His experiences are being briefly recorded as throwing a light on the labor of the district officer, the real backbone of the British administration in India, and a class which is becoming rarer with the introduction of more and more Indians into the personnel of the administration.

Mr. Saunders regarded himself not as an ordinary police officer but as a missionary of humanity. He did the work of a pioneer of civilization. With the help of the forest and agricultural departments he set about teaching the Chenchus to cultivate the land, working with his own hands side by side with them in the fields. He grew mulberry bushes and introduced silk worms and the lac insect and arranged that they should be provided with regular cowle work. He opened schools and recruited the best available substitutes when the trained teachers fled from contact with their pupils. His activities extended to teaching the tribesmen the habit of washing, physical drill, and football.

Effects Diminished  
But the children soon got bored with their studies; there was not enough work for the honest Chenchus; the indolence of the others defeated all efforts to establish village industries, and full advantage was taken of the fact that orders had been issued that while the attempt at reformation was in progress ordinary police precautions against the tribesmen were dropped. Mr. Saunders' time was continually taken up in composing family brawls, in which bows and arrows were freely employed.

Mr. Saunders said of the tribe though they can work quite well when properly looked after they will not lift a finger if they can avoid it. All the work is done by their wives, who are made to dig roots for their husbands, and to support them by their earnings as coolies. Mr. Saunders' gallant effort failed after two years, and armed force had to be employed. So skillfully was the blockade carried out in difficult country and amid dense forests that, despite the assertion that there would be "as much chance of arresting a Chenchu in the forest as of arresting a spotted deer," 49 out of 55 absconding outlaws were arrested.

During the last stage of the operations the blockading lines extended through the forest for a distance of over 30 miles, and signaling had to be carried on at night with lamps from eminences, while no guards could be supplied to the signposts. With such patience did the police carry out their lengthy and difficult operations that on only one occasion was recourse had to firearms. The whole report lights up with a flash a scene in Indian life quite different, but happily exceptional, to these modern days of legislative councils.

MILK POOL REPORTS  
ON MAY OPERATIONS  
UTICA, New York.—Reported on the first month of the milk pool, the Dairywomen's League yesterday told of handling 444,153 pounds of milk during May at \$74 plants operated by dealers and \$36 operated by the association. Checks will be mailed in a few days. The first check is made out to A. R. Case of Sauquoit, N. Y., for \$245.81, covering 15,337 pounds of milk at the pool price of \$1.74. At present there are 36,000 members of the league, most of them in New York State, but some in portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried Monkey, "this is fun. Here we are together once more"

### About Midsummer Day

Many years ago, when Midsummer Day, the 24th of June, was kept as a great holiday in England, it was chiefly marked by a big bonfire on the top of some hill, near the village. Every one would bring something to add to the fire, so as to make it as big as possible, and every one who could would be there, you may be sure, and would join in the dancing and the games round about the big blaze.

Many of the games the people played at times like these were very curious. What do you think, for instance of a whistling match? The prize was given to the man who could not only whistle most clearly and tunelessly, but could go through his tune whilst a clown tried his best to make him laugh. Do you think you could do that?

Then there was a game called a jingling match which must have been great fun. It was just the reverse of blindman's buff, for every one was blindfolded, save one person who went about jingling a bell. It must have been funny for the people who were looking on, mustn't it, to see the blindfolded players running into each other's arms, and catching every one but the right one, whilst the jingler skipped in and out amongst them all?

### The School Blank Book

Helen was very busy, doing her home work for school next day, writing away in her brand new blank book. I said to her: "Helen, what do you know about blank books?"

She looked up and caught the twinkle in my eye and said, "Please, Daddy, tell me!" You see it was story-telling night, and she just knew that there was a story on the way, and it must be a nice one, although she could not see how there could be anything new about just a plain old blank book.

"Well, once upon a time there stood a great big Spruce Tree, way up in the North Woods somewhere, till one day a lot of men came and cut it all down, cut it into long pieces; then they fed it into a big machine which ground it all up; then it was all mixed with water and some chemicals and spread out in a thick paste and rolled until it became the thin white paper that made your little blank book. That is what happened to the big Spruce Tree in the North Woods."

"Daddy, what did all the boys and girls do before there were any big machines to make this nice paper for them to write on?" questioned Helen.

"They had to put sand on a box and smooth it all out, and do their lessons with a stick. That wasn't so very, very many years ago either. And in the ancient days children had to remember whatever they were told; that is how all the great things like Homer's poems came down to us, all by word of mouth. Years later there was a reed discovered called papyrus, that grew in the valley of the River Nile, in Africa. The pith of this reed was spread out, another layer of it laid criss-cross on top of the first and then repeated till one had a thick sort of paper. That is where the name paper came from, papyrus."

"At first paper was made of rags, and the finest of writing paper is still made of rags—the so-called linen paper."

"Men soon made the paper-making industry one of the greatest with the discovery of the art of printing. You could hardly believe the number of great big trees, mostly spruce, that are cut down every year to make paper for blank books, newspapers, and writing paper."

"The more often that the wood pulp is put through the hot rolls, the smoother and 'shinier' it becomes. This is called 'calendering.' You sometimes see very highly polished paper, like that new book grandma gave you with the pretty pictures in it; that paper has been rolled many, many times, while the plain paper like your blank book does not need so much rolling."

"Great newspaper men have gone away up into the wilds of upper Canada and Newfoundland to buy up big tracts of spruce trees to make paper for their publications. How would you like to write your lessons on a box of sand?"

"Oh! I wouldn't like that at all! I'm going to plant a little spruce tree leaf tomorrow morning and see if I can't make it grow and some day maybe I can supply a 'publisher' with paper."

### Copse-Broom

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
At the back of our bean bed's an orchard,  
And away back of that is a cove,  
And the broom that grows there is so golden

It seems that the honey just drops  
As it waits for that big brown night moth.

To sip sweets from its flowers,  
When it stops.  
I can't break the broom, but our Peter  
Says he'll cut a whole bundle some night.

My won't it look fine in our kitchen  
'Gainst the brown walls? and then  
in the light,  
I think I'll see more in the table  
My mother has polished so bright.

### The Adventures of Diggely Dan

In Which Monkey Loses a Leaf and Finds Two Friends

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But though Monkey left the hollow bent upon following the last of the three leaves, he did not do so. He did not because he could not. For, look as he would, he was unable to catch so much as a glimpse of it.

All about—all round about—the air was very still. And the sand—the sand that was so often sent swirling and whirling by the winds—was quiet, too. Now this caused Monkey to conclude (and most correctly) that the every-which-ways had sped far, far away while he had been shouting down that hole in the hollow.

"And, of course, they've taken the other leaf with them," he reasoned aloud. "Oh, well, at least I can tell Shadow-Sho what became of two out of three of the scooting-ones."

And with this speech, Monkey faced about that he might retrace his steps to the tree with the dancing leaves. But what was his surprise to find it had disappeared—dropped from view as completely as though it had been gobbled up by the sands.

"Why, that's funny," he said. "Leaves may be but a tree just couldn't." By which he meant, that while leaves may be carried into holes, trees never are. Then he added, "I guess I'm just mistaken in my directions."

So, shading his eyes with one paw, Monkey began to imitate Shadow-the-Tailor. That is to say, he jumped exactly four times and, in doing so, completed the circle. But there was no tree to be seen. All was white-white sand and blue-blue sky. It was as though an azure goblet of tremendous size had been turned down over a snowy table cloth on a miles-wide table, with Monkey set in the middle. Of course it was not just like that because there were hollow places in the desert's face and here and there a shrub. And once two butterflies flapped past on yellow wings.

But there was no sign of the very tree, or, for that matter, of any tree at all. And then, quite in a flash, Monkey solved the mystery. It was the sun that helped him do so. For as he sat there in the white-white sand, wrinkling his brow in puzzled fashion and counting the directions on his toes (so, you see, that he might be entirely certain he had looked in all the four ways of the winds), he chanced to glance upward. And as he did he found the sun laughing full in his face.

"Well, and what are you smirking about?" he demanded. "Instead of grinning you might be telling me where the great tree has gone."

But the sun merely smiled more broadly still and answered never a word.

"Up there so high where you can see just everything and everything," scolded Monkey. "Way up there and yet won't tell a fellow—Why—why—wait a minute! Hold on! I—"

And forgetting the sun and addressing his remarks to himself, Monkey suddenly began to dance first on one foot and then on the other.

"Why, of course, of course, of course!" he fairly shouted. "Oh, but I tell you I'm smart. Want me to prove it?" And though his words were spoken to no one at all the two butterflies with the flopping yellow wings chanced at that moment to light on a near-by shrub and so provided an audience. "Very well, I will," he declared, now speaking direct to the pair of them. "You see when I left the great tree the sun had only just popped out of the sand. But now it is well overhead. And what does that prove? Why, that considerable time has passed since I first began following those which-ways. And, that being the case, I have run a great enough distance to leave the great tree far behind. I hope I make my point clear?"

And while it is quite likely that the two butterflies had paid not the slightest attention to what Monkey was saying, a stray windle at that moment sent them bobbing a bit forward which led him to suppose they both nodded assent.

"Ah! I see that I do," he went on. "Nothing, indeed, could be plainer. At least nothing except the fact that it is high time I started back again. So good-by, little butterflies, and a pleasant journey to you."

So saying, the brown-eyed one now sought his own footprints and, following them, plodded away in search of the tree. In time he again came to the two rocks with the wriggly chink. He passed them on tiptoe and, as he peered over his shoulder, there, sure enough, was the parasol leaf; while from under it a wee voice sang a soft, twittering lay about the "lovely, just lovely leaf-shade."

It was this that caused Monkey to again wonder what had become of the last of the leaves. As he trudged forward he kept a "sharp lookout"—as Shadow would have said—but he saw not a sign of either it or the which-ways. Next he amused himself by singing the middle part of a song. At any rate it seemed to be the middle part of one since plainly enough it began nowhere at all and ended in quite the same place. As he sang, Monkey tossed his hat into the air. And it was while he was doing this that he saw something which caused him to stop square in his tracks. That was a faint, faint speck which floated far, far away in the depths of the blue.

"The lost leaf!" he cried. "Yes, sir; the lost leaf!"

And at what splendid heights! "My but those every-which-ways have gone a long way from the ground. Still I do believe they are coming down. For, see! the leaf seems to be growing larger!"

And that he might not for a moment lose sight of it, Monkey sat down in the sand. For a long time he watched. Then he got to his feet. He got to his feet in something of a hurry; and he rubbed his eyes. He rubbed his eyes three times. Plainly, Monkey was excited.

"Why—why," he began, at the same time, twisting his hat into the form of a scroll, "why that's not a leaf at all. It's a bird! A bird and—"

But here he stopped speaking again while he placed the tube he had made from his hat to one eye. For a moment his cheek remained glued to one end of this Monkey-made telescope.

"—a bird, and who else but the skipper! Of course it's the skipper and he's headed straight for me! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" And, flinging his "telescope" high overhead, Monkey began to spin around with such speed that his whopper-jawed shadow lost three entire turns keeping pace with him.

Now it was evident that Captain Strongbeak had sighted Monkey as well, for from that moment he seemed to grow larger by bounds.

"See you!" he was exclaiming a few minutes later, in answer to Monkey's first question, "why I saw that red coat and the glint of your buttons a good ten minutes ago."

"But how did you know which way I had come in the first place?"

"Well, of course as soon as Crow and I reached the great tree, Shadow-Sho told us how you had dashed away after the three leaves," explained the Captain. "Next, knowing that those every-which-ways might lead you in almost any direction, we started to circle. That is, Crow flew one way and I another, each of us describing ever-widening circles. I happened on you first and here I am."

"But Crow—where and when will we see him?"

"Right here and now," answered a familiar voice; and the third member of the crew suddenly perched on Monkey's shoulder. "I think I saw you almost as soon as the skipper, only you wouldn't look in my direction."

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried Monkey, "and Hurrah! all over again. This is fun! Here we are together once more, just as we were when we left the menagerie tent."

"Well, now, I'd hardly say 'just,'" said the Captain, dryly.

"And why not?" demanded Monkey.

"Why not? Well, for one thing, there's the end of your nose. It's simply covered with dirt."

"So it is!" exclaimed Crow. "Tell us—did you try to burrow your way through a sand hill?"

"Oh, that," began Monkey, feeling

rather foolish, "you see that; um—well, I was calling on a certain party—or maybe I'd better say calling at him, when—"

"If you don't mind, I'd propose we'd best wait until we get started before telling our adventures," put in the eagle. "For we have a long journey ahead and, needless to remind you, must reach the menagerie tent before the Petal Watch closes."

"Right enough," chimed Crow, "so up to your place, Monkey."

In a moment that chattering one was once again on Captain Strongbeak's back. Then, Crow beside him, the eagle set his great wings in motion and slowly ascended into the sky. Reaching a height that pleased him, he drove straight ahead.

As the skipper plied his course, Monkey told tale after tale. But of all he recited, none pleased his companions more than the story of how he had chased his own shadow.

"That was an adventure," Captain Strongbeak cried. "I know the fun you had because I, in a manner, have often played the same game. And I guess Crow has, too."

"Many a time," the other replied. "You mean played it in Shadow-land?" asked Monkey.

"Oh, no! I mean right here in the thumb of the desert; along a ribbon road, or across the face of a plain. For it is there—when one flies low to the ground—that one's shadow loves to skim along just beneath."

"And have you ever noticed, Captain, that it always runs away from the sun?" asked Crow.

"Of course it does; every time. Fly away from the sun and your shadow is bound to take the lead. On the other wing, fly toward it and what will your shadow do? Sulk behind—yes, sulk, sulk behind just as sure as Crow's black."

"But why will it do that?" demanded Monkey.

"Why?" repeated Captain Strongbeak, "simply because shadows and shade are among the cool pieces of the day and so, like as not, want to keep as far away from the sun as they can."

"Oh!" said Monkey. "And then, after a moment, he added, 'But did you ever catch your shadow?'"

"Um—yes, and no," answered the skipper. "I put it that way because, to be honest with you, I really don't know. Sailing close to the ground with the sun over one's shoulder, I have often chased that shadow of mine mile after mile. And then, swooping straight down—just as you tumbled out of the tree when you captured your's, Monkey—I have pinned the rogue right beneath me. But whether it is that I have caught him, or he, seeing that I have quit the chase, has surrendered and come to me, I've never been able to tell."

"Nor I, either," admitted Crow.

So the three friends told their tales as they pressed steadily onward. In

time the desert was left behind and new scenes came to view. Cities and towns slid by underneath, together with the woods and hills, and valleys and rills that tied them so softly together. In time the sun went its descending way. And then, finally, through the twilight Monkey found himself looking down upon something that was very dear to him, for there, in the distance, were the big and little tents of Spangleland.

### A Playhouse Built From an Umbrella

"My boy chum, who lives a few blocks from us down the street," said Jack Dalton, "last summer fitted up a fine playhouse for the other children out of an old shed. I wanted to make a playhouse for my little sister, but we did not have a sign of an old shed on our place, but one day I saw a huckster going along the street with a big old umbrella shading himself and his vegetables. The umbrella was badly worn and it was a hot day, so to shade himself from the sun he had twined some foliage and leaves round the top of the umbrella. Instantly that gave me a plan. I would make an umbrella playhouse for sister!"

"No sooner did I think of it than I started on the hunt round in junk shops and secondhand stores until I at last found a big discarded umbrella such as hucksters and draymen use, and I went right to work to make a thing of beauty out of it.

"The first thing I did was to securely fasten the handle of the umbrella into the top of an old, rather high stump of a tree. I then opened the umbrella wide and ripped off the shabby cover. From the top of each rib of the umbrella I drew a stout string down to the ground and securely fastened it there; then I planted morning glories at the bottom of each string, and in a very short time the strings and top of the umbrella were covered, so as to leave a wide entrance to the little playhouse. Round the stump of the tree where the handle of the umbrella was inserted I built a bench to be used sometimes as a table and sometimes as a seat. Of course any climbing vine or trailing flowers could be used in place of morning glories."

### June

It is June. Our yard is sweet with the honeysuckle bush. The bumble bees are buzzing close to the blossoms. They are singing a song about the summer and the warm sun shining down on the flowers. We are going to have a party at our house. My mother is setting a big table in the yard. She is putting beautiful silver and pink china and roses on it. The children will soon be here. They will all wear white dresses. I think, and lovely sashes and slippers.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Drama and the Lantern

George Moore gives us a discussion of the modern drama in the preface of the book, "The Coming of Gabrielle." He chooses to carry on this discussion with his "old friend" Lantern, who is none other than a street lantern seen from his window. This friend Moore chooses in order to "escape a charge of attacking contemporaries who have, perhaps, on occasions spoken well of my work," and he says:

"A ring came at the front door, and who do you think my visitor was, reader? None other than my old friend Lantern. You will understand easily that it was delightful to me to hear the maid-servant announce him."

It may well have been that he asked me if I were writing a play, and if that was his question, I answered that the modern play was so strict a convention that the form would have to be enlarged, broken up, as the old English comedy was scrapped about thirty years ago. Lantern asked me why I did not undertake the task of writing something different from the ordinary play, but as nothing would be gained by noticing his irony, I answered that it required many years to create a new convention, and that perhaps no single man could do this, but a generation of writers. "Not only the man, but the moment is required," as Matthew Arnold has put it. He might have said "men instead of man," for no man creates a literary tradition. "But a man can start one," replied Lantern. "Do you think so?" I asked. "Are you sure?" He answered, "Ibsen," and we talked for some time, myself claiming that the Ibsen formula could be discovered in France, the gist of it not the spirit of it at least. In all these debates many words were wasted, and to bring to an end an argument in which neither was interested, I remarked that if I had to begin my life again and my lot was cast in the theatre, I should not be satisfied with following the rut, but would seek, unconsciously perhaps, but I should seek, new formulae—the old bottles would not have satisfied me for the new wine, if I had any. "In what direction would you have sought the new formula?" Lantern asked. "Or do you think it would have come of itself?" "The new form," I replied, "would come unconsciously in response to some personal need." "Can you tell me the need, or indicate it?" "Yes," I answered, "I think I can do that."

The straightened form into which the drama had fallen, would have set me thinking how it might be widened, and my take-off would have been the five-act comedy of our ancestors, each act consisting of three, four, perhaps five, different scenes, changed within

sight of the spectator. This form would allow of more story, more variety, in a word, more life. "If I Alphonse, or Sainth and Sinner, can rely on your patience," Lantern nodded acquiescence. "The stream of story," I continued, "that the present dramatic formula permits is but a mere trickle; it is not of our tradition," and to rouse Lantern out of a lifetime of prejudices I told him that before he came I was thinking of the joy I had experienced when a boy in the stalls of the Gymnase during a performance of Monsieur Alphonse. "You have outgrown such

asked me, I thought a little dryly, which play I preferred—Monsieur Alphonse, or Sainth and Sinner. "Both are forgotten," I answered. "Then," he said, "you're talking about means rather than results," to which I made reply that I did not say, nor did I think of saying, that an enlargement of the formula would of a certainty lead to better results (of the results we can never be sure); my meaning was that the drama has fallen into the straitness that might be compared to certain forms of French verse.

## Greece in the Dawn

For many hours after the coasts of Calabria had faded into the night, and even after the showy dome of Etna was lost to view, our ship steamed through the open sea, with no land in sight; but we were told that early in the morning, at the very break of dawn, the coasts of Greece would be visible. So, while others slept, I started up at half past three, eager to get the earliest possible sight of the land which still occupies so large a place in our thoughts. It was a soft

recover some picture of antiquity provided Plutarch survived." And as to Boswell's "Johnson," similar praises are lavished. "Boswell," said Macaulay, "is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all his competitors." Again he adds, though he was a bore, a toady, and a fool, he has written "one of the best books in the world." And Carlyle, who understood Boswell much better than Macaulay, says that his portrait of Johnson "is a more free, perfect, sunlit and spirit-speaking likeness than for many centuries

## The Signs of the Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 55, we read, "It is recorded that Jesus, as he once journeyed with his students, 'knew their thoughts,'—read them scientifically. In like manner he discerned disease and healed the sick. After the same method, events of great moment were foretold by the Hebrew prophets. Our Master rebuked the lack of this power when he said: 'O ye hypocrites! ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?' Both Jew and Gentile may have had acute corporeal senses, but mortals need spiritual sense." Learning to discern the signs of the times is therefore the necessary correlative of learning to judge through spiritual understanding. The main difficulty which humanity finds in accomplishing this arises from the belief that the corporeal senses can aid the proceeding. The process of reading mortal mind through spiritual sense is the reverse of the attempt to do so through the corporeal senses. The so-called corporeal senses accept the reality of their own testimony, they accumulate this evidence and call this accumulation of false education human mind. From a scientific standpoint the mortal, or human mind, is seen as a counterfeit of Truth, and the beliefs of false education are understood as beliefs and never as realities. Spiritual sense never builds up a hypothetical future from this frail premise of belief.

When the Hebrew prophets foretold the future they practically always preceded their prophecy by the words, "If ye do God's will," and then stated what would happen, but later qualified it with "But if ye do not God's will," and stated what would happen then. In the same way today the immediate signs of the times can be read through spiritual understanding and it can clearly be seen where the world is heading, if it will permit the further unfoldment to be governed by Principle, but it is also clear where it is heading if it refuses to allow Principle to direct its path.

Sometimes it is not seen how the government of Principle can be applied to purely human ways and means. This only requires a little clear thinking. Principle always operates through the continuous expression or reflection of its own qualities. Its operation may be recognized wherever progress, justice, harmony, peace, etc., are found, and their action is known as the reflection of Principle. It may be argued, however, that history shows many cases where progress, justice, etc., have been overcome by the opposite qualities even when nations were seemingly doing their best to perpetuate these things. The reason for this is quite simple. Qualities of divine Mind are forever reflected, but when the concept of reflection is obscured by the belief in possession, these qualities are not brought into demonstration. There is nothing good in anything separated from Principle. Jesus said to the young man of great possessions, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." That which is erroneously supposed to be progress and justice, then, based on human endeavor, sinks to the level of belief and so loses its vitality. Vitality depends on the spiritual understanding of the continuous, omnipresent action and reflection of divine Principle which Jesus had when he said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works"; "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." The prophecy of the Hebrew prophets as to what would come if the people obeyed God's will, always came true, the interlude of disobedience only seemingly delayed its fulfillment. So, today, when, through spiritual understanding, the working of mortal mind is discerned, the signs of the times show what is evolving, but interludes of supposititious activity on the part of the human mind may postpone the solution, or may seemingly plunge what appeared to be the dawning of a better day into the darkness of a fearful storm. The storm, however, will clear and then the betterment will be perceived.

When in 1868 Mrs. Eddy perceived that divine Principle is thus expressed through the reflection of good qualities and is never expressed through opposite qualities, she discerned that the sickness from which she was then suffering was an illusion unsupported by Principle. This discernment of Truth healed her. Having reduced her spiritual understanding of divine Principle to a rule and practice applicable to the human need, she named it Christian Science. On page 330 of Science and Health we read, "Until the author of this book learned the vastness of Christian Science, the fixedness of mortal illusions, and the human hatred of Truth, she cherished sanguine hopes that Christian Science would meet with immediate and universal acceptance." The same thing is apt to repeat itself in the experience of every student of Christian Science. When he is able to read the signs of the times even in a small degree, he is tempted to be in a hurry to have these signs draw to their natural and spiritual conclusion. The fixedness of mortal illusions, however, have first to be shaken and the place in which these have first to be shaken is in the consciousness of the individual himself.

The necessity for reading the signs of the times is that the breaking up of

the illusions must take place where human belief claims to be. When spiritual sense exposes mortal mind's object to be the disintegration of all helpful cooperation in the world's activities, humanity is aroused to see through the belief of separation and misunderstandings and shown the necessity of striving for the realization of the unity of Principle and idea. This realization must also, of course, be made practical in individual consciousness through the perception of the unreality and powerlessness of each and every suggestion of this nature, or of any possible cause for such a suggestion.

## Dickens' Evening Rambles

It is erroneously supposed that Charles Dickens wrote regularly for "Punch." There is among Mark Lemon's papers an article signed Charles Dickens, on the outside of which is written "My Sole Contribution to 'Punch.'" The idea that Dickens was on the staff of Punch originated, no doubt, through the intimacy which so long existed between the two men. Scarcely a day at one period of their lives without they met each other at their own houses. They frequently spent evenings together, or at some place of public amusement. They generally devoted one or two evenings in the week to what Mark called a London ramble, which was frequently an excursion to the East End, "picking up characters" at minor theatres, circuses, and other places of resort in the wildest districts of the wildest parts of the metropolis. Charles Dickens, Clarkson Stanfield, the painter, and Mark Lemon often made excursions of this kind in company, conversing with any persons whom they might care to know, and thus gaining a fund of information which was afterwards profitably employed. Many passages in Dickens' works, considered far-fetched and overdrawn, may be traced to scenes in real life witnessed during these London rambles. It was Lemon who planned the excursions, as is shown by Dickens' Letters. When Dickens lived at Tavistock House, Lemon lived close by in Gordon Square; and notes, letters, and reminders of appointments were continually passing from one house to the other. "Journalistic London," by Joseph Hatton.

## Sunset

Across the bouldered majesty  
Of the great hills the passing day  
Drifts like a wind-borne cloud away;  
Far off beyond the western sky  
And while a purple glory spreads,  
With straits of gold and brilliant reds,  
An azure veil, translucent, strange,  
Dreamlike steals over each dim range.  
—William Sharp.



"Homewards," by T. Austen Brown

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## The Broad Back of Grayboy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the day's work is over, when spindly trees show like silhouettes against the sky, when the stream is like a silver blade in the grass, there are some things better than the broad back of Grayboy for a ride home—but not many. Grayboy is always in the lead, with Whitefoot following after, half a length or so behind, as they would say in rowing. Grayboy and Whitefoot have done their dot, and well-strawed stalls, and mangers filled with scented hay are not far off now. The road lies level straight for home, and the heavy tread of the horses is muffled a little by the dust of summer. As one rides one can think of endless things. One wonders for instance, with just a little inquisitiveness whether that graceful winged creature mounting from the summit yonder is a crow or a hawk, until there comes strident through the air the caw-caw, as some persist in calling it, but which is really a mocking guffaw. Then thought falls to doing in advance the duties of the evening in the farmyard, with supper and a chair in the twilight afterwards, and like as not, if the even is still, a kind of accompaniment to meditation in the subdued, distant sound of Whitefoot and Grayboy munching their manger hay in the barn. So night comes, a kind of interlude to the morrow.

## A Butterfly Alighted

Seated once by a brook, watching a child  
Chiefly that paddled, I was thus beguiled.  
Mellow the blackbird sang and sharp the thrush  
Not far off in the oak and hazel brush.  
Unseen. There was a scent like honeycomb  
From mugwort gull. And down upon the dome  
Of the stone the cart-horse kicks against so oft.  
A butterfly alighted. From aloft  
He took the seat of the sun, and from below  
On the hot stone he perched contented so.  
As if never a cart would pass again  
That way; as if I were the last of men  
And he the first of insects to have earth  
And sun together and to know their worth.  
I was divided between him and the gleam.  
The motion, and the voices of the stream.  
The waters running frizzled over gravel,  
That never vanish and for ever travel.  
—Edward Thomas.

gray morning; the sky was covered with light, broken clouds, the deck was wet with a passing shower, of which the last drops were still flying in the air; and before us, some ten miles away, the coasts and promontories of the Peloponnese were reaching southward into the quiet sea. These long serrated ridges did not look lofty, in spite of their snow-clad peaks, nor did they look inhospitable, in spite of their rough outline, but were all toned in harmonious color—a deep purple blue, with here and there, on the far Arcadian peaks, and on the ridge of Mount Taygetus, patches of pure snow. In contrast to the large sweeps of the Italian coast, its open seas, its long waves of mountains, all was here broken, and rugged, and varied. The sea was studded with rocky islands, and the land indented with deep, narrow bays. I can never forget the strong and peculiar impression of that first sight of Greece; nor can I cease to wonder at the strange likeness which rose in my mind, and which made me think of the bays and rocky coasts of the west and south-west of Ireland. There was the same cloudy, showery sky, which is so common there; there was the same serrated outline of hills, the same richness in promontories, and rocky islands, and land-locked bays. Nowhere have I seen a like purple color, except in the wilds of Kerry and Connemara; and though the general height of the Greek mountains, as the snow in May testified, was far greater than that of the Irish hills, yet on that morning, and in that light, they looked low and homely, not displaying their grandeur, or commanding awe and wonder, but rather attracting the sight by their variety and richness of outline and color. "Rambles and Studies in Greece," J. P. Mahaffy.

## The Two Greatest Biographies

If twenty well-read men and women were asked to name the greatest Biography in ancient and then in modern literature, nineteen of them would reply off-hand—Why, Plutarch's "Lives" and Boswell's "Johnson." Everybody has read these two books from their earliest days; and the highest authorities since Montaigne, Henri IV, Shakespeare, Macaulay, and Carlyle, have agreed that these two are the supreme masters of the fascinating and popular art of writing Lives of famous men.

Montaigne tells us that the "Parallel Lives" alone might form a good education; Henri IV said, Plutarch was his very conscience to guide him in his public duty; to Shakespeare, in his three ancient plays, Plutarch was what Holshush was for his "Histories." A French critic calls the "Lives" one of the noblest books of which humanity has to boast; it offers us "an encyclopedia of the ancient world." And it has been said of old—"If all other books were destroyed, we could still

had been drawn by man of man. Scarcely since the days of Homer has the feat been equalled: indeed, in many senses, this also is a kind of Heroic Poem." And Carlyle does not scruple to say of what he calls the "Johnsoniad" that Boswell's book, though it is but a memoir of the conversation of one man, will give us more real insight into the History of England than twenty books of professed historians. And much the same has been often said—and is more truly said—of Plutarch's "Parallel Lives."

That being so, says some reader in a hurry (all readers nowadays are in a hurry), why talk about Plutarch and Boswell? Have you anything new to tell us about them? Certainly not! I reply: for I have no pretension to be either scholar, or critic, or professor, or one having authority in things of the mind. All that I have to say about Plutarch, or Boswell, or any one else I mention in these stray papers, is: Read them, read them again! My tachydromic and poly-majestic friend says: I have read them, read them years ago!

Well! we know that everyone has read them in early days; but have you not forgotten all but a few anecdotes, canons of judgment, pregnant maxims of Plutarch the just moralist and of Johnson the one having authority of course everyone remembers the story of Aristides writing his own name on the shell, or of Alcibiades cutting off the tail of his pedigree hound, in order to get into the "Daily Mail" of Athens, or of Alexander and Bucephalus, or of Alexander and Diogenes in his tub, as everyone knows about Alfred's cakes. But the point I am asking is this: Have you read Plutarch since your schooldays? Do you really know all his thousand and one pictures of the antique world so well, that you never turn to him now in later life? I strongly suspect that few persons could honestly say as much.—"Among My Books," Frederic Harrison.

## Tulips

Brave little fellows in crimson and yellows,  
Coming while breezes of April are cold,  
Winter can't freeze you; he flies when he sees you  
Thrusting your spears through the redolent mold.  
Dignified urbans in glossy silk turbans,  
Burgher-like blossoms of gardens and squares,  
Nodding so solemn by fountain and column,  
What is the talk of your weighty affairs?  
Pollen and honey (for such is your money),  
Gossip and freight of the chaffering bee,  
Prospects for growing, what colors are showing,  
News of rare tulips from over the sea.  
—Arthur Guiterman.

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By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Disarmament as the Main Question

ONCE more it seems worth while to call attention to the curious tendency of the Borah resolution to become a storm center as the Congress of the United States undertakes to agree on the amount of money that shall be appropriated for the navy. The resolution seemed at first like a very little thing. It merely put the Senate on record as favoring the calling, by the President, of a conference of the principal naval powers, for a discussion of disarmament and a gradual joint reduction of naval construction. When the resolution made its appearance in the Senate, the disarmament cloud was no bigger than a man's hand. But as the discussion proceeded, the disarmament cloud spread itself over the Congressional sky, until it has threatened to obscure everything else. This change in the portents has been an interesting one to watch. It must have a meaning. And what can the meaning be, unless that a discussion which started with the amount of naval appropriations as the main thing, and the question of disarmament remotely subordinated to that, has been at length inverted, until now the main topic of discussion is disarmament, with the amount of the naval appropriation wholly secondary? That is the meaning which the country will be likely to find. And there is hardly more doubt that the country will welcome the inversion than there is that the country really believes disarmament to be the main thing. There is no question that the country wishes to have the disarmament question kept to the fore. It is in no mood, either, to see Congress play fast and loose with the subject, by doing out fair words for disarmament as a theory and following these with vast increases in the naval establishment as a matter of practice. There is ample evidence that the country is now minutely attentive to the congressional handling of this great matter, recognizing the unusual opportunity for a practical reduction of the burden of war, and expecting its government to take advantage of it.

If there were not a tremendous feeling on this subject throughout the country, there could hardly be such clear evidence that the disarmament issue is coming home to the people's representatives in Washington. The Senate made itself ludicrous in its effort to meet the popular sentiment, while at the same time going straight forward with the program of the "big navy" element. When it passed the Borah resolution, it did something which the House would have been glad to have had the credit of doing. Perhaps it also stole some of the President's thunder. At any rate, the fact is now allowed to appear that the President has already taken steps to sound other powers on the subject of a disarmament conference, and that the House is being given to understand that he would prefer to be allowed to take the lead in moving for such a conference. One might infer that, disarmament appearing to have a volume of popular sentiment behind it, Washington is beginning to respond. Presumably the public will not miss the moral. Public sentiment should continue to express itself. However the factors of government may have been moved to action, their action should not be left without due acclamation and support. If the country wants something done in the direction of disarmament, it should continue to urge it. So far as the sentiment for stopping the waste of war is really preponderant over the sentiment for militarism, that preponderance should make itself heard.

Washington seemed rather afraid to touch the matter. Its response to the popular demand was somewhat reluctant. Fears are held up as obstructions at every stage. Just as Senator Borah, in pressing his resolution, was blocked by suggestions that disarmament could not safely be broached while Europe was still unsettled, so later Senator Borah himself suggested that the House could not safely expand his resolution to cover military as well as naval disarmament because "it is impossible to make any headway in the way of land disarmament at present in Europe." In each case, the fear of being able to accomplish the ultimate of disarmament was offered as an argument against even beginning the great task. Both those who formerly opposed Senator Borah, and then the Senator himself, seemed to forget that the immediate purpose of a congressional resolution at this time is not to call upon leading nations to lay down their arms forthwith, but only to invite them to join in discussing ways and means for reducing the burden of armaments. If leading nations should prove willing to discuss a reduction of naval construction at this time, there is hardly any reason to doubt that they might be willing to discuss the possibilities of reducing military establishments. In fact, if conferees should come together on the one subject, they could hardly part without some reference to the other. The supposed difficulty of a worthy achievement should not forever be allowed to silence the discussion of the ways and means of effecting it. Perhaps, after all, there has been too much punctiliousness in Washington as to the mere procedure for arranging a conference. Even the suggestion that Congress should leave the way clear for the President to take the initiative in this matter may have been given more weight than it deserves. The thing is, to make a beginning. There has been a deal of theorizing about world peace and world disarmament. Now there seems to be an unusual opportunity for international discussion of the practical possibilities. It should not be neglected.

### At the "Forked Roads"

It was quite evident from the speech delivered to the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee in London the other day by W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, that he has come to England determined to "rouse the country." On such a mission, the Australian Prime Minister is in his element. In the early days of the war, in spite of the way in which he suffered from the over-enthusiasm of his friends, Mr. Hughes undoubtedly did a wonderful work, not only in the way

of rousing the tremendous latent energies of the United Kingdom, but in the way of welding into still closer unity all parts of the British Commonwealth. Other statesmen from the dominions may have a deeper appreciation of what the British Commonwealth stands for and what it means to the world, but no other statesman, it is safe to say, has a more vigorous way of expressing himself on this subject, or a more effective way of driving home his convictions.

Mr. Hughes is utterly convinced that the resources, using the word in its broadest sense, of the British Commonwealth are not being developed as they ought to be developed. He is not in favor of any crude attempt to make the Commonwealth self-sufficing, but he is in favor of "supporting home industries." He insists that the remedy for an over-populated and under-employed Britain is emigration, not just anywhere, but to the British dominions. On this point he is quite emphatic. "You have an excess of population in this country," he declared in London. "If you had an excess in Yorkshire and a shortage in Cornwall, you would send people to Cornwall. You would shift them. I say shift them now. If one of these great outposts of empire falls, it will involve a serious blow to this country. Five millions of people cannot hold Australia. Nine millions cannot hold Canada. We want population of the right sort."

Now what exactly Mr. Hughes' ideas may be on this much vexed question of the readjustment of population within the Commonwealth, or on that still more eagerly discussed question of trade within the Commonwealth, it is evident from this his first important utterance on the subject since his arrival in London that he is seeking a definite plan. Mr. Hughes is, of course, sufficient of a British statesman to know that the carefully formulated plan has never found favor with the great builders of the British Commonwealth. Nevertheless, he fully recognizes that there have, every now and again, come occasions in its history when a position attained was duly registered in some great epoch-marking policy. For years past, the need of the British dominions for larger populations of the right kind has been before the Commonwealth. Every dominion statesman who visited the United Kingdom, in the days before the war, made this one of the chief points of his message. The same is true in regard to the question of trade. Both subjects have been threshed out in all their bearings, and the time would now seem to be ripe for the pooling of ideas, and the formulation of a plan, as elastic as possible, to suit the whole Commonwealth. This, at any rate, was evidently what Mr. Hughes had in view when he insisted on the necessity of having done with "the haphazard lines." He has no doubt, as he put it, that "the British Commonwealth will pull through," anyway. "But," he declared to his audience in London, "we have come to the forked roads, and it is for you to decide what is to be done in the future."

### Liquor Arguments Skillfully Staged

It is now quite evident that the prohibition policy of the United States is in the midst of another of those flank attacks by means of which the liquor interests have been periodically trying to break it down. The scene is Washington, and the occasion is the effort of the dries to obviate a flood of beer under the Palmer ruling by securing the passage of a supplemental Volstead bill. The liquor interests, apparently hopeless of preventing the beer provision from becoming law, have directed their contest against other provisions in the bill which would tighten the restrictions over doctors' prescriptions and such things as the amount of whisky that can be accumulated in bond. Months ago the pro-liquor forces skillfully cultivated the popular belief of a division in the ranks of the dries, and the notion that thenceforth the contest would be rather between the moderate and extreme prohibitionists than between prohibition and pro-liquor advocates. Now they are trying to stage that division in the actual proceedings at Washington. They are taking advantage of the appearance of Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, who used to be connected with the legal staff of the Anti-Saloon League, to make it appear that there is a real split in the ranks of the leaguers. They would even like to give the impression that some of the dries, themselves, favor breaking the new Volstead bill in pieces, and passing only the beer provision at this time. Dr. Dinwiddie is in favor of that method of dealing with it.

But nobody should be deceived by these tactics. Whomever Dr. Dinwiddie is representing in his appearances and utterances before the members of Congress, he is saying exactly what the brewers and distillers wish to have him say. Certainly he is not speaking for the dries. The dry sentiment of the country, as can hardly be anywhere doubted, is solidly behind Representative Volstead and the new bill which bears his name. So far as the Anti-Saloon League is concerned, Dr. Dinwiddie was displaced as legislative agent by Wayne B. Wheeler more than a year ago. That his former relationship with the anti-saloon organization is now being made the most of by those who oppose the league in its support of Representative Volstead and his supplemental bill, is only too apparent. The liquor forces could hardly wish for any circumstance more to their liking than to have somebody who can be even remotely connected with the prohibition side of the matter advocating the disruption of prohibition legislation. Still, the members of Congress can hardly be misled. They know very well that Mr. Wheeler, and not Dr. Dinwiddie, now speaks for the league, and they know equally well that Mr. Wheeler has truly represented the league as urging the passage of the new Volstead bill at the earliest possible moment.

There is no division amongst the dries. Whatever would give that impression is part of a little stage play, calculated to weaken the influence of dry sentiment on Congress at this critical moment. The plain facts of the matter are that the new Volstead bill is neither unreasonable nor unnecessarily drastic. Its provisions are not one whit broader than are requisite to stop the liquor leaks which the country can already observe or see in prospect. Not even the non-beverage users of alcohol should be allowed by Congress to change the bill or delay its enactment. A sufficient quietus for their specious

pleas is to be found in the simple fact that withdrawals of spirituous liquors, for supposedly non-beverage uses have jumped from about 10,000,000 gallons a year to about 36,000,000 gallons a year since the beverage uses were prohibited by law. Mere industrial development can never account for such an increase, any more than the needs of industry should be accepted as an argument against restricting it.

### Australian Railways

For some time past, debate has been running high in Australia over the question of the long-projected north-to-south railway. The situation is that when the Commonwealth took over the Northern Territory from South Australia, some ten years ago, provision was made by a clause in the Northern Territory Acceptance Act for the construction of a railway across the continent from Adelaide to Port Darwin or some other point on the northern coast. So far, little or nothing has been done. A railway runs south from Port Darwin, as far as Katherine, a distance of about 200 miles, whilst another line runs north from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, a distance of 688 miles. This leaves a gap of about 850 miles still to be bridged. The whole route of the line has already been surveyed, and the Commonwealth stands committed to its construction, but the project, especially lately, has been subject to the strongest adverse criticism outside South Australia. It is pointed out quite justly, that the territory through which the new line would run is almost entirely uninhabited and, at present, at any rate, very largely desert, the inference being that the line could only be run at a loss, for many years to come, even if it ever could be made to pay.

The opponents of the north-and-south scheme advocate an indirect line, which, linking up with the New South Wales Railways at Burke, would run through northern Queensland and then across the Northern Territory to Port Darwin or Port Essington. In favor of this route it is urged that the country through which such a line would pass is well known, and that, for the whole distance of about 2200 miles from Sydney to Port Essington, it is good grazing or agricultural land, with an adequate rainfall and a good climate. Thus, it is essentially a white man's country and, in view of the tremendous efforts Australia is at present making to maintain the ideal of a "white Australia," it is insisted that preference should be given to a project which so obviously helps toward this end.

Such arguments as these, plausible, and even just, as they are, lose sight of the fact that the development of the Northern Territory is, from the point of view of the maintenance of a white Australia, of even more importance than the further development of western and northern Queensland. The territory is regarded as the great northern bulwark in maintaining the "white Australia" policy, and, as Mr. Justice Ewing of the Australian Supreme Court declared in a recent report, the results so far obtained may easily be rendered futile "unless an intelligent attempt is made to populate the country with contented citizens who will give true allegiance to the Commonwealth." Mr. Justice Ewing was speaking primarily of the administration of the country, but his remarks apply, of course, to its general development. At present, the inhabited parts of the Northern Territory are entirely cut off from the rest of the Commonwealth as far as railways are concerned, and this is a defect which certainly ought to be remedied as soon as possible. The advocates of the new line, in reply to the criticism that it would run chiefly through uninhabited country, point out that with the railways would come population and the consequent cultivation of vast areas of the territory which are, at present, entirely unproductive. Ultimately, both projects will doubtless be carried through, but the Northern Territory, from every point of view, would seem to have the prior claim to attention.

### Midsummer Day

MIDSUMMER DAY is not the day it used to be. Time was when, in England, at any rate, it was one of the greatest of festivals, and time was again, long centuries before England was England, when it was one of the greatest of feasts amongst the northern peoples of Europe. It was on Midsummer Day, close to the summer solstice, that the Norsemen lit huge fires in honor of Odin and Thor, gathering themselves together for all manner of rites. So deep-rooted was the custom that the early Christian missionaries did not think of attempting to abolish it, any more than they thought of abolishing many other pagan festivals. Midsummer Day was simply requisitioned to serve a Christian purpose, and the fires built in honor of Odin or Thor or of the sun became the fires of St. John's Eve, imbued with all manner of religious symbolism.

The old customs still survive here and there. There are places where bonfires are still lit on the hills on St. John's Eve, where the processions of ancient times still take place and wickerwork giants still parade the streets and country lanes. But the day is only a shadow of its former self. Thus, in the years when Henry VIII was King, and long before his time, the Midsummer Marching Watch was one of the great events in the City of London. Indeed, it has been described as "the most splendid sight that ever glorified medieval Cheap-side." Tudor London had a great love of pageantry of all kinds, but the Midsummer Marching Watch, in the reign of Henry VIII, attained a degree of magnificence and popularity which seems to have caused Henry no little anxiety. In those days, midsummer marching does not seem to have been confined to Midsummer Day. It was likely to take place on almost any day in the course of the early summer. Thus Stow records that on the 8th of May, in the year 1539, a great muster was made of citizens at the Mile's End, "all in bright harness, with coats of white silk or cloth, and chains of gold, in three great battles, to the number of 15,000; which passed through London to Westminster, and so through the Sanctuary and round about the Park of St. James and returned home through Oldborn."

The march of 15,000 men thus gorgeously arrayed involved a tremendous outlay, and so seriously did the

thought of it offend Henry's "Tudor frugality" that, shortly after the gathering at Mile's End, he issued an order forbidding the usual Marching Watch on the Midsummer Day of that year. Having been thus "laid down," as Stow expresses it, the old custom was not revived again for nine years, but, in 1548, a certain Sir John Gresham being Lord Mayor, the Midsummer Marching Watch was revived "in as comely order as it had been accustomed." It must have been a festive scene, indeed, with bonfires in the street, and tables spread before the doors, groaning under great supplies of victuals. The spreading of these feasts was a special privilege of "the wealthier sort," who would invite "their neighbors and passengers also, to sit and be merry with them in great familiarity, praising God for his benefits bestowed on them." But it was not only in London that such festivities took place. There was wrestling in Devon and Cornwall, preaching at Oxford, dancing all over the kingdom, and decorations everywhere, "every man's door being shadowed with green birch, long fennel, St. John's wort, orpin, white lilies, and such like garnished upon with beautiful flowers."

### Editorial Notes

SOMETHING like a tacit alliance between the liquor interest and a certain type of news-handler is apparently disclosed when a New York newspaper prints the heading, "Norway Admits Inability to Enforce Prohibition," over an item recounting the difficulties of Norwegian customs officers in preventing liquor from being smuggled into the country. The item contains nothing at all about prohibition, and the Norwegian system of handling the liquor traffic is practically the opposite of that policy, inasmuch as it makes the government the only authorized trader in liquor. If Norway had ever actually tried prohibition, Norway might conceivably admit inability to enforce it. Until she does try it, any representation that she admits inability to enforce it looks more like propaganda than it does like news.

THE debate, on the British coal situation, between Mr. H. M. Hyndman and the Duke of Northumberland in the House of Commons, illustrated the old adage, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Not that anyone, on either side, was in the least danger of being convinced, but a crowded committee room became the instrument for striking notes upon the susceptibilities of the mass of members present. Both sides held their own, quite firmly. The shouting was great when the Duke used the expression "coal strike," which has been banned in the legislative assembly. But he did not budge, and no alternative such as "coal dispute" would he accept, though a Welsh member hurled unpleasant words at him. After all, outside the peaceful precincts of Westminster every boy in the street uses the term "coal strike," so the Labor Party must know it is in common use among common people.

VERMEER's picture of the Dutch servant at a door with a long passage stretching behind her may find a place in the Louvre, if the matter of price can be settled. It is somewhat of a question, for 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 francs is asked. The "Temps" remarks that the picture was offered last winter at Amsterdam for about 1,500,000 francs, and that France really cannot be expected to open her purse-strings to the extent that the advanced price demands. It is certainly a large sum even for a Vermeer, but the chances are the money will be forthcoming, and if so the French nation can have the satisfaction of knowing it is just an exchange of one form of treasure for another.

WILD birds have returned to the British Isles this year in full force, and have received the welcome they deserve. From various parts of the country letters arrive commenting on the birds and their ways. It is just as well that the visitors have not all as many different names as the hedge sparrow. He is called hedge-accorator, hedge-chanter, hedge-warbler, hedge-creeper, hedge-Betty, hedge-chat, hedge-Mike, hedge-spick, hedge-jug, or hedgy, which seems almost too familiar for one with so many titles; but he is also the blue dunnoek, or dunn-cock, the blue sparrow, or blue Isaac, or blue jig, or, to very intimate friends, Billy or Billy hedge sparrow. And after all he is quite a modest little person, and has no more use for all his names and titles than a modern duke has for his.

HENLEY REGATTA will have at least one item of novelty this year. For the first time Norway will be represented, entries having been received from the Christiania Rowing Club. A Norwegian eight competed in the Olympic Regatta in 1908, but since then much water has flowed beneath the bridge at Henley, and the Canadian crew that won the laurels from the Christiania brows will have to test its strength once more. It has given much satisfaction that both Norway and Holland are joining this year in the royal sport. If any nations can be described as "wet bobs" these two certainly are entitled to that distinction.

A MAGAZINE of poetry, published in the United States, announces a consolation prize of \$10 for the worst free-verse poem published in its issues for the rest of 1921, but warns its contributors that "this offer is in no sense an invitation to poets to delve into their waste baskets in a mad effort to rescue all the poetic drivel they may have discarded." If such a prize were for the worst piece of free verse published anywhere in the United States during the year, there would be so many contenders for the honor that an equitable decision would be well-nigh impossible.

EVIDENTLY the sign on the new Navy Club in New York City, "Here you will not be robbed, educated, nor uplifted," is intended to reassure the enlisted man that he may enter and make himself at home without too much kind interference from the management. And those who know the service man's likes and dislikes will realize just how appealingly the sign is worded; it is bound to draw "customers."